

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

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Shanghai mail advices of 8th August were received in London on the 13th September.			

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1892.

ABOUT three years ago the announcement was made that a number of native Christians belonging to several denominations in Canton had organised an association, the object of which was to lend good books to those who could read them, but who would not be likely to buy them.

From a letter written by Dr. Chalmers of Hongkong to the *China Mail*, we now learn something both of the *modus operandi* of this society, and of what it has already done and intends to do. It appears that the constituents of the organisation are the Chinese themselves, both in China and out of it, foreigners having no connection with the society. The centre of administration is in Canton, where bi-monthly and annual meetings are held, attended by subscribers or their deputies, and matters are there discussed and voted on as they would be in similar gatherings in Exeter Hall. The object of the society is declared in its printed regulations, to be the circulation of good literature; the object is not to form churches, nor to meddle in any way with terms and dogmas, nor to preach, lest trouble should ensue, but to circulate its literature in every city, market town, and hamlet in the province.

After two or three years the book-lending is to be followed by a general offering of prizes for the best essays by non-Christians on Christianity and kindred subjects. The various missions interested will ultimately be invited to come in and take a share in the wide field thus opened, in order to form and build up churches.

"There are eighteen very practical rules laid down for the conduct of book-lenders. They are to be plain, honest, peace-loving men, chosen from the Canton churches, who are willing to serve in this capacity for a consideration of \$6 a month. They take with them, beside the books, a small supply of stationery for sale, by way of introduction to schoolmasters in the villages. Books are of course to be lent only to schoolmasters and such other respectable residents as can read; and they are lent on trial with the prices marked, a register, being kept of the place, the person borrowing, the date,

and the book lent, and an intimation given that the lender will return, say a month after, to enquire and effect a sale or an exchange as may be desired. The lenders are to avoid disputes with the natives, are not to resent rudeness, but to take it as a thing to be expected, and even if harm is done to the books, they are to be content with the smallest compensation or apology. The only literary qualification necessary in a lender, is ability to keep his register and make his report, which is to be transmitted every two months through the nearest mission station."

According to Dr. Chalmers, whose opinion ought to have great weight, if the report and the regulations now published were translated into English as good as is the Chinese, they would astonish English readers, whether friends of missions or not, by their completeness of detail, by their eloquence of appeal, and perhaps most of all by their thoroughly businesslike character. "It is no exaggeration to say, that for earnestness of purpose and breadth of view, these tracts resemble far more chapters of General Booth, edited by Mr. Stead, than any utterance of natives of Canton," and the impression upon the mind of the reader is said to be, a feeling that "the conquering of the province is no mere dream." The books to be lent are carefully selected by the managing committee, and nothing is asked from foreign sources except the books, for the purchase of which a fund amounting to \$1,379 has been raised. About \$400 has been subscribed for expenses of book-lenders, four of whom are actually at work, and good reports have been already received of progress made.

This much space has been devoted to a summary of these reports, that they may serve as a basis for a few words of comment. It is a significant circumstance that this movement was originated and developed by the Chinese themselves, and is under their own management.

Every one who is interested in the welfare of China desires that the reading men of the empire, of whom there are unknown millions, should be brought in contact with the best literature of the West. As to the particular kind of literature which is 'best,' there are considerable differences of opinion. Some are convinced that "the Bible, without note or comment" is the great want; others desire the Bible—or parts of it—

but with notes and comments; others again prefer tracts as a beginning; and still others wish to see China enlightened by works on practical science, popularised and illustrated. Much has been already done towards carrying out each of these views. The Bible societies have a large staff of native workers, and the annual sales of tracts run high into the millions. Scientific book-depôts have been established, the receipts of which have surpassed all expectations. But it is still as true as ever, that China, as a whole, remains unaffected by western literature.

Yet if there is to be any substantial improvement in the attitude of the intellect of the empire towards western thought, the first impulse must unquestionably come from this western literature put into attractive forms. Such literature the educated men of China will not buy. Many of them would not take it as a gift. But there is reason to hope that by judicious management, some of them might be induced to examine it, if offered as a loan. The Chinese respect for letters is innate. The presumption is always in favour of reading a book, until prejudice begins to act. By the system of lending books, the evils both of the promiscuous giving of books—now generally abandoned—and of mere sale as of any other commodity, would be decidedly ameliorated, and added dignity would be imported to the circulation of western literature in China.

At present it is well nigh impossible to get at the higher classes at all. But if a book-lending system were in operation in each of the fifteen hundred counties of the empire, it is a moral impossibility that within a single generation the results should not be greater than they seem likely otherwise to be for a century to come. There are many enlightened Chinese who would be glad to order special works, such as those on medicine, mathematics, etc., who do not know where or to whom to apply, the commercial facilities of China being much limited by lack of newspapers, and of a postal system. The book-lender would be the natural agent for such sales, and it is probable that the business thus developed would surprise the most sanguine. There is also reason to expect that the demand for mechanical and scientific appliances will prove to be a large one, when the long closed door to the Chinese intellect shall once have been opened, and perhaps even money-wise the scheme would in some of its branches prove a profitable investment. In any case good literature is a seed for which the Chinese mind is a seed-bed, such perhaps as was never elsewhere known in the history of mankind.

From whatever point of view it is considered, the Canton book-lending plan seems to be a great idea. Like many other great ideas, it is simple, but far-reaching. It ought to commend itself alike to consuls, merchants, and missionaries, and to be put at once into

operation wherever it is possible to make a beginning. It is perhaps the best available way of sowing light broadcast in China. And we cannot be far astray in the conviction that a few years of book-lending in those provinces most hostile to foreigners—could such work be carried out—would do more towards preventing a repetition of last year's riots than could be effected by volumes of diplomatic dispatches, or by all the threats of the use of force.

Summary of News.

The *Empress of Japan*, with San Francisco dates ex *City of Rio de Janeiro* to the 27th ult., and Vancouver dates to 30th, arrived here on the 18th inst.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Rosetta*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF COERCION.

London, 15th September.

The Council at Dublin, Mr. Morley being present, has decided to revoke all proclamations issued under the Crimes Act.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

London, 16th September.

A letter from Lord Rosebery's secretary, replying to Capt. Bowles, says that the Pamir question is seriously occupying the attention of the Government, but that it is undesirable to publish anything at present.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

London, 18th September.

Asiatic Cholera is increasing in Belgium and Holland, notably at Antwerp. There have been several cases on the liners to New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

It is expected that the Monetary Conference will open at Brussels in October.

THE PARNELLITE DEMAND.

London, 19th September.

At a Parnellite meeting at Limerick, it was resolved not to accept Home Rule, unless an amnesty in favour of the dynamiters was included.

AN AMBITIOUS CONVENTION.

London, 20th September.

It is stated in Vienna that there is a Convention between China and Russia which arranges for founding consulates in central China, with the object of ousting British commerce.

HARDLY WORTH IT.

London, 21st September.

The *Times* demands a Russian apology for an insult to the British flag by the unjust seizure of three sealers at the Copper Islands.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Madrid, 1st September.

Cholera has appeared in Venice and Naples.

THE STRIKE IN HAVANA.

The tobacco manufacturers have reopened their factories.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

The civil war has recommenced in Morocco.—*Manila Papers*.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

London, 3rd September.

A death from cholera has taken place at Macclesfield; this is the first unimported case recorded in Great Britain. The cholera outbreak entirely absorbs public attention.

AUSTRALIA AND SILVER COINAGE.

5th September.

The Treasury has declared its willingness to allow the mints of New South Wales and Victoria to coin silver, the Treasury receiving the profits but recouping the above named Colonies for any loss they may sustain on the gold currency, and invites concerted Australian action in the matter.—*Singapore Papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1892.		Rainfall in inches.
		Fahr. Thermometer.	Min. Max.	
Sept.	16	70° 0	82° 5	0.02
	17	74° 0	85° 0	0.02
	18	69° 8	72° 5	0.01
	19	64° 0	67° 5	0.18
	20	63° 5	68° 0	0.42
	21	63° 0	68° 0	0.65
	22	59° 0	72° 5	0.59

		1891.		Rainfall in inches.
		Fahr. Thermometer.	Min. Max.	
Sept.	16	70° 0	84° 2	0.02
	17	72° 0	83° 0	0.02
	18	71° 0	82° 2	0.04
	19	71° 0	78° 9	1.65
	20	65° 5	78° 0	0.02
	21	64° 5	81° 0	0.02
	22	65° 0	82° 0	0.02

Sicawei weather report, 16th September, 10 a.m.: The high barometric pressures which prevailed yesterday over the whole coast of China and over Japan begin to decline slowly. The N.E. winds will get lighter, veering towards E. and S.E. Weather uncertain at Shanghai.—17th September, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer continued to fall slowly over the N. of China. The fall was rapid, on the contrary, over the S. coast. A typhoon to the N. of Luzon, travelling towards the N.W. entered the Formosa Channel. At Shanghai the barometer continued to fall gently. Overcast weather, drizzle and threatening rain.—Sunday, 18th September, 10 a.m.: Very high barometric pressure over the N. of China yesterday. At Tientsin the barometer reached 30.36 with light and variable breezes. In the S. a typhoon, after having passed at 100 to 200 miles from the S. point of Formosa, ascended the Formosa Channel, bearing towards the N.W. The high pressures in the N. will probably repel it towards the W., and it will enter the mainland in the environs of Amoy. The barometer is rising again rapidly at Shanghai. Moderate or light winds over the N. coast; strong breezes or gale from N.E. over the S. coast.—19th September, 10 a.m.: Yesterday high barometric pressures over the north of China; centre of low pressures over the north of Japan; and typhoon in the south of the Formosa Channel. Light winds prevailed over the N. coast of China, moderate breezes from N.E. over the middle coast, and strong wind or gale in the Formosa Channel. Yesterday evening the barometer began to rise again at Amoy; the typhoon seems to have then already entered the mainland between Swatow and Hongkong; it will pass away towards the W. Strong winds from N.E. will continue to blow to-day over the coast S., while the barometer will recover rapidly.—20th September, 10 a.m.: High barometric pressures continue to prevail over the north of China, and are spreading over Manchuria and the north of Japan. The typhoon from the south, repelled by these high pressures, is going to the west. This morning the

barometer, high at Shanghai, appeared to be about to fall. Upon the S. coast continuation of moderate winds from N.E.—21st September, 10 a.m.: The barometric pressure continues to maintain itself at a great height principally over the north of China. The barometer reached 30.48 yesterday morning at Tientsin. This morning at Shanghai it stands at 30.24, about 0.27 above its normal height. N.E. winds, light or moderate, will continue to blow over the S. coast.—22nd September, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer remained fairly high at all the stations on the coast of China, at Manila, and at Japan. Upon the coast of China, the winter monsoon blew in light or moderate breezes. Yesterday morning the barometer commenced to fall at Nagasaki; this morning it fell decidedly at Shanghai; there is reason to fear the presence of a centre of depression at sea. Fine weather at Shanghai, continuation of the monsoon upon the S. coast.

A correspondent at Hankow writes us that the Railway from Huangshihkang to the iron mine at Tiehshan (Iron Mountain) is finished, the first through train running about a week ago. The line is about seventeen miles long, and in it there are 260 bridges and culverts. So plentiful is iron ore at Tiehshan that it has been found most economical to use iron ore for ballasting the line, though there is limestone all along the line. The ore is remarkably rich. The various assays give an average of nearly 60 per cent pure iron. The quantity is practically inexhaustible. In old days, when this region was covered with forests of *Castanea*, the iron mines at Tiehshan were largely worked, as is testified by the hills of slag. But when the country was dis-forested the Chinese with their defective knowledge were prevented from smelting by lack of charcoal. Huangshihkang is about 76 miles below this, on the banks of the Yangtze. The ore is to be brought to the iron works at Hanyang in lighters which the Viceroy has specially had made for the purpose. Let us hope, adds our correspondent, that railways and large works may serve to educate the Chinese. It is not impossible that the idea of inaugurating them may be to make China so strong in a military point of view as to get rid of foreigners. But to be militarily strong requires both intellectual and moral qualities, and by the time China is strong enough to be able to hold her own against the West, she will have, we trust, gained wisdom enough to have discovered that friendly relations with foreigners are to her interest. Hence we need not feel anything but gratification at China's adopting the appliances of material progress, and we should heartily wish her every success in her path towards civilisation.

We hear from Hankow, under date the 16th inst., that Messrs. Lund and Johansen of the Swedish Mission had just arrived there direct from Singan Fu (in Shensi), which city they left on the 29th ultimo. Everything was perfectly quiet during their stay in Singan, and they had heard no rumours of trouble there or in the neighbourhood, and they could suggest no explanation of our telegram. It will be known now, however, in Hankow that the riot was at Ngating in the north of the province, but we have yet to hear how the news of it was sent to Singan for transmission to us.

The *Paohua* reports that there was a large fire at Wuchang on Saturday morning.

We hear that the Shanghai Paper Mill property has been sold for Tls. 87,500 to Mr. Munster Schultz, acting for a syndicate of Chinese.

News has reached Nagasaki by wire that John L. Sullivan was beaten by Corbett.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* says a convention has been signed by Russia and China for the establishment of Russian consulates at the leading towns of China.

The convention also provides that the Chinese Minister who is now accredited to several European courts will become Minister to Russia exclusively.

The winter season is beginning, and we learn with pleasure that the committee of the French Dramatic Society have chosen a very amusing comedy in four acts by Meilhac and Halévy, *La Boule*, for representation at the Lyceum about the middle of November. The rehearsals began on Wednesday. The Society now numbers 65 members, of whom 24 are non-French. The annual subscription being \$12, payable quarterly in advance, it is necessary to have at least 100 subscribers, that three performances may be given; but that each subscribers may receive 4 tickets for each performance (the gallery excluded) the number will be limited to 120. The Society will have little difficulty, we should imagine, even in these hard times, in getting its number made up, considering the equivalent that it offers, which is practically 12 tickets for \$12.

On Monday James A. Frame will be arraigned at the U.S. Consulate-General, for the murder of Lemon. It is not expected that the day's proceedings will be more than formal, the trial commencing on Tuesday next. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Stokes, and the accused will be defended by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. Of course it is difficult to say how long the trial will last, but it will very probably occupy some days. The complaint, or information upon which the charge against Frame is based is as follows:—In the Court of the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai; the United States v. James A. Frame. To the United States Consular Court.—George A. Shufeldt, on oath complains that James A. Frame, a citizen of the United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, at and in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on or about the First day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, (1892) did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, make assault upon, and shoot one George Lemon in the left breast, with a bullet discharged by him the said James A. Frame, from a loaded pistol, and in so doing did then and there unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought inflict upon the body of him, the said George Lemon, a mortal wound of which wound the said George Lemon then and there died. Wherefore this affiant charges, that the said James A. Frame, did in the manner, time, and place, and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the said George Lemon, against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States. (Signed) George A. Shufeldt.—Subscribed and sworn to at the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai before me this 21st day of September. A.D. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. (Signed) Joseph A. Leonard, U. S. Consul-General Acting Judicially.

A fire broke out at 8.30 p.m. on Monday on the French Concession in a house in the Rue Touranne and destroyed half the building before it was extinguished by the French Police and the Torrent Company who played three streams on the flames. The fire only lasted twenty minutes and was caused by an old man using a Chinese oil lamp.

Shortly before seven o'clock on Tuesday evening the brigade were called to a fire in the Chekiang Road, which fortunately was confined within comparatively small limits.

Just about the time the alarm sounded for a fire in Chekiang Road on Tuesday night, there were two other fires. One was in Minghong Road and the other in an alleyway off Kiukiang Road, but both were put out by the occupants of the houses and by the neighbours. Tuesday was the night on which all people throughout the

empire were supposed to light fires in honour of the earth god.

A tale called "A Shanghai Romance" appears in the last number of *Harper's Weekly* received here. It is from the pen of Miss Cooty Chandler, daughter of the late Admiral Chandler, who commanded the U.S. Naval forces in China waters. The story, which contains references to Shanghai residents under a thin disguise, is pleasantly written.

We have received a copy of the report of the Peking Hospital, in connection with the London Missionary Society, for the year 1891. In the course of its few pages Mr. E. T. Pritchard gives a plain unostentatious recital, which cannot but convince the reader that a vast amount of work of the most benevolent character is being done by the institution. When it is stated that the total income for the year was only Tls. 948, including a balance of Tls. 171 brought forward, and that for this some 200 in-patients were treated, and 21,127 out-patient visits were received at the hospital, it is evident that the institution is conducted on the most economical principles. At the end of the year a balance of only Tls. 52 remained in hand. Whilst appealing for ordinary subscriptions to carry on the work, it is notified that any of the following contributions will be thankfully received; old cotton or linen garments, or soft white rags suitable for dressing wounds; old carpets, or blankets, for covering the brick *kangs*; books and newspapers, to serve as wrapping paper for medicine; and small glass bottles. Mr. Pritchard mentions the following little incident to illustrate how in certain states of excited popular feeling some trifling act of thoughtlessness might eventuate in the spreading of wild rumours, if not in more serious consequences.

"Last summer a man came to our hospital suffering from a malignant tumour of the lower end of his thigh bone. We advised amputation, to which he readily consented. After the removal of the greater part of his inferior extremity, we arranged with a relative of the patient who was in attendance to have this portion of the man's anatomy conveyed to the family burial ground, and deposited there on his account, as a considerable instalment in advance. We ill-advisedly enveloped the limb in a foreign newspaper, and enclosing the whole in a sack handed it over to the relative in question. This man, getting weary in well-doing, dropped his burden a little way outside the city gate. An enterprising Chinaman coming along possessed himself of the sack leaving the contents to be otherwise arranged for. Fortunately, the knowledge of the occurrence came early to our ears, and we were enabled to despatch a man the same day to investigate the matter, who finding the offending member not far from the highway, destroyed the foreign paper and buried the remainder *in situ*."

We have received a specimen number of a new London weekly paper, *Transport: a Weekly Review of Docks and Harbours, Canals and Railways*. The number before us, 29th July, contain twenty-four pages of interesting notes, touching every branch of the "transport" business, besides longer articles. The following account of the performance of a good old custom in the North of England is worth quoting:—

A very interesting and agreeable ceremony is that performed every seven years by the River Tyne Commissioners. Officially, it is called the septennial survey of the river, but in more common parlance it is known as "beating the boundaries." The ceremony was performed on Monday last and in this wise; the Commissioners boarded their own steamer, the *J. C. Stevenson*, at Newcastle Quay, half an hour before midday and steamed down the river till they reached the extremity of the piers. Here the boat halted, and in mid-stream the proclamation showing the rights and powers of the Commission was read by the

harbour master, and cheered by the Commissioners. After which, the steamboat headed up river, and the Commissioners, with appetites invigorated by the sea air, fell to luncheon in the cabin, concluding that function by drinking the health of the absent chairman of the Commission, who has served on the Board for 42 years, indeed, since the inception of the Commission in 1850. Aided by the tide the steamer passed the Swing Bridge at Newcastle and sailed right up to Newburn, where the Commissioners disembarked and took train to Heddon-on-the-Wall, the western extremity of their way over coaly Tyne. Here the proclamation was re-read, and an ancient custom, never honoured in the breach, was performed with scrupulous fidelity by the courtly Alderman Stephenson, this is the kissing of the prettiest girl in the village, and afterwards presenting her with a sovereign as a solatium for the liberty. It is also reported that "presents were given to other three ladies who had babies in their arms," though, wherefore, I know not, for it is not an integral part of the ceremony! In the best of moods the Commissioners returned to Scotswood by train, and rejoined the steamer, which shortly after landed them once again at Newcastle Quay, after a very pleasant day's outing.

We have received from Messrs. Dyce & Co., the agents here, a copy of the 87th annual report, for the year 1891, of the Caledonian Insurance Co. The total income for the year in the Life department was £169,139, and the Life Assurance and Annuity fund at the end of the year amounted to £1,082,600. In the Fire department, the total income was £313,084, and the expenses were £274,656, the company having had an unfavourable year in this department. The Fire Insurance fund at the end of the year amounted to £408,428, and the total assets of the company to £1,003,839.

General Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., who entered the English army in 1820 (?) and commanded the British forces in China in the last war till March, 1860, died on the 10th of August at Bath in his eightieth year.

We have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a set of illustrated "folders" and time-tables, showing the advantages offered to passengers eastward from San Francisco by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

At Washington Park on the 17th ult. Nancy Hanks lowered the trotting record to 2m. 07½s., and Hal Pointer the pacing record to 2m. 05½s.

A resident in Shanghai, who has regularly taken one ticket in the Manila Lottery for the last nine months, has been successful no less than five times in winning a prize,—always, singularly enough of the value of \$100.

The *Ancona*, which left Hongkong on the 3rd instant, reported on her arrival at Nagasaki, that she sighted a vessel showing three lights vertically, the signal that she was unmanageable. The *Ancona* steamed to the spot and cruised about for some time, but could find nothing, nor was it known at Nagasaki what vessel was missing.

There is little doubt that the vessel seen by the *Ancona* showing three lights vertically was the telegraph steamer *Store Nordiske*, which had finished her work and got under way for Matsuo when the *Ancona* bore down to the spot where she was first seen. This accounts for the *Ancona's* failing to find her. The *Store Nordiske* was at work on the 4th instant, in N. Lat. 23°40', E. Long. 118°11.5', and finished her work at 11.30 p.m. She had to dodge no less than four typhoons during her cruise.

The following important notice to mariners has been forwarded to us by Captain Vinont of the *Melbourne*:—The *Ainoshima* buoy (red) on the northern extremity of the Hirose Shoal, running out in a north-

westerly direction from the north end of *Ainoshima* (Flat Island) north-west of Shimonoseki Straits (see page 45 of the list of the Japanese light-houses, etc., etc., published by the Department of Communications Tokio, 1892), has drifted, and is aground on the same Hirose Shoal.

We find it stated, that the two German gunboats *Wolf* and *Ilitis*, which have been on this station for a number of years, are shortly to be relieved by two new cruisers, the *Seeadler* and *Gondor*, vessels of about 1,200 tons each.

The P.M. str. *China* arrived at San Francisco on the 16th instant.

The R.M.S. *Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Monday afternoon.

The *Brindisi*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Sunday, for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *Saghalien*, with the incoming French mail, left Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The R. M. S. *Empress of Japan*, which left Wosung at 8 a.m. on Sunday, arrived at Hongkong at noon on Tuesday.

The R.M.S. *Empress of China*, with the incoming Canadian mail, left Vancouver on Sunday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Yokohama on 2nd October. She has 125 saloon passengers on board.

The silk ex *Empress of China*, which left Shanghai on the 23rd August, arrived in New York on Saturday last.

As an instance of the way in which the Canadian Pacific is cutting out the older line across the Pacific, we may mention that the *Empress of Japan* brought over 111 saloon passengers from Vancouver for China and Japan, and the *City of Rio de Janeiro* from San Francisco only two.

The Northern Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, which sailed from here on the 30th ult., and from Yokohama on the 6th inst., arrived at Tacoma on the 20th.

The unsettled weather usual at about the time of the autumnal equinox is prevailing on the coast. On Saturday two signals were hoisted at the semaphore; No. 17, "Typhoon south of the Formosa Channel;" and No. 30, "The typhoon seems to be going north-west." The wind at Gutzlaff yesterday morning was N.E. force 7. A telegram was received from Hongkong on Sunday, dated Sunday, 10 a.m., saying:—"Typhoon now approaching coast between Amoy and Swatow." The following signal was hoisted at the semaphore yesterday afternoon: "The typhoon has gone on land south of Formosa Channel." Yesterday evening the following telegram was received from Hongkong, dated 4 p.m.:—"Typhoon near Swatow, approaching coast between Hongkong and Swatow."

A writer in *Fairplay* states that the first steamer that sailed in Eastern waters was built at Batavia to the order of an English firm, in the year 1810. The ship was named *Van der Capellen* and she was chartered as a transport by the N. I. Government for two years during the Java war at the rate of ten thousand dollars per month. She was afterwards used as a cargo boat, then as a floating battery and was finally destroyed in 1830.

There was a typhoon yesterday at sea to the east, below Japan.

Mr. B. Rutunjee writes us follows in his weekly Share Report, dated 15th inst.:—Beyond a more general disposition to invest in the better class of Insurance stocks, there is nothing special to notice in regard to the week's business. But there can be but little doubt that "easier money" will tend effectually to stimulate the "enquiring tendency." Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Last week I quoted a closing quote of 95 per cent. prem. for the stock of our local institution, and suggested the probability of a further upward movement to 100 per cent. prem. That probability was realised, for shares actually touched 103 per cent. prem. Since then a modified, but

very natural, reaction has taken place, and the market closes at 90 per cent. prem. to Hongkong. Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.—Shares have advanced to Tls. 2.65, resulting in several transactions being put through at the quotation. Insurances.—Marine—Cantons have been in large demand, chiefly for Hongkong, and sales have been effected at advancing rates from \$98 to \$101, closing with buyers at the latter price. North Chinas have been sold at Tls. 237.50. Buyers are now offering Tls. 240. Traders again changed hands at \$60. Their report is to hand. The Directors, as mentioned in my circular 113, recommend a dividend of 18 per cent. to shareholders, and that \$50,000 be transferred to credit of Reserve Fund, thus bringing that account up to \$750,000. Fire.—Hongkongs have been sold at \$253, and are wanted. Chinas fetched \$84, but no more shares are obtainable except at an advance on this rate. Shipping.—Steamboats have advanced in Hongkong to \$30, with buyers. Taku Tugs have been sold at Tls. 56.50. Cargo Boats.—A sale of Shanghai at Tls. 202.50 has to be noted. Wharves and Docks.—In Wharves, Kowloons have advanced to \$48, but nothing doing in Docks. Mining.—Sheridans have been sold at Tls. 30, and have further buyers at this rate. Lands.—Hongkongs have improved considerably during the week, and sales from the south are reported at \$60. Miscellaneous.—A small lot of Waterworks changed hands at Tls. 1.3, but there are buyers at a slight advance on this quotation. Sales of Majors at Tls. 51, and Ice shares at Tls. 120 conclude the week's business.

The following letter was recently received by a partner in a large establishment here from an Indian watchman:—

Shanghai, 24th August, 1892.

To —
SIR,—Your humble petitioner most respectfully begs to inform your Excellency that, of course, in the consequence of fever he had been seen neglected on his duty, but the appearance of this exigency was only the result of his misfortune. Very well, he is very glad to His will, because, he can not combat against the decree of fate. Now, he most humbly ask your Nobility that you will supply him with the few lines of your happy hands answering to as a certificate.

In the event of your favouring his application, he shall pray to the Great Author of his Existence on your behalf.

He is

Sir

Your most obedient petitioner,

LATE WATCHMAN AT

LOW DOCK.

If there be still the slightest doubt lingering in the minds of the French authorities with regard to the part the Chinese have been taking in the continued inroads of pirates in Tongking, the following from the *Avenir du Tonkin* of the 3rd Sept. is calculated to effectually dispel such doubt and bring the French to the right sense of their duties towards the country and its people whom they profess to protect. The news from Cao bang, says our contemporary, is still bad. In view of the simultaneous eruptions in the whole of the frontier region from Mongcy to Cao bang by bands new and unknown to the people of that region and who are said to be composed mostly of Chinese regulars, there is no doubt that these bands are the outcome of the military mandarins of the frontier. The simultaneity of these inroads shows significantly that the various mandarins must be obeying one distinct order. On the frontier Marshal Ma is accused of being the instigator of this movement. The Chinese of the frontier even do not hesitate to admit the complicity of these mandarins. The most troubled region is the province of Cao bang. From the side of Halang the mandarins openly say that amicable relations have been

broken with the French, and that they are going to continue a war of extermination. From the direction of That-ke 1,500 Chinese are menacing that military station, and to confirm their intention, the mandarins have placed at the head of a small army, for it can no longer be called a band, the late chief of Thatke, who proclaims that he is going to wrest his country from the French. Fortunately the detachments at the stations are able to cope with the attacks, however numerous may be the bands, but the situation is not less serious, and such a contemptible and odious violation of the state of peace by the Chinese calls for serious attention and should dispel the least illusion which may be entertained concerning the value of any treaty with China. Diplomatic relations with such a Power are a perpetual sham. In peace as in war the Chinese are in this region an enemy and should be treated as such. It is ridiculous to invoke the faith of the treaty and to consider the mandarins of the frontier as anything but pirate chiefs. They are more dangerous even than those of Tongking, for they come under the disguise of friendship.—*Daily Press*.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 14th inst.—We notice the death of Mrs. Robert Fraser Smith on the 12th.—The action in which Mr. J. Mitchell, superintendent engineer in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, claimed \$1,000 damages for libel from Mr. R. Fraser Smith was heard on the 12th before the Acting Puisne Judge and a special jury. The defendant conducted his own case. The result was a verdict for the plaintiff for \$250 and costs.—The criminal charges against Samuel and Simon were withdrawn in the Police Court, Hongkong, on the 13th. In the Supreme Court later on four suits against these two men came on, and judgment was allowed to go by consent, the defendants handing over \$15,000, execution to be levied on their effects if this sum proves insufficient to satisfy the claims.—The *China Mail* mentions the death in California on the 6th ult. of Mr. Thomas Marsh Brown, an old and once well-known Chinese Customs official. "He was one of its most energetic members, and to its honour be it said, he began on the lowest rung of the ladder and ended on the highest." It has escaped our memory, however, that he was ever I.G.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Company, Limited, informs the Hongkong papers that a basis of settlement has been agreed to between the Punjom Mining Company, Limited, and Mr. Louis, attorney for the London Company, and an agreement will be sent to London for ratification. In the meantime, possession of Jalis Mine, including all machinery, buildings, plant, &c., has been handed over to the Punjom Mining Company, Limited, as from the 1st instant, and Mr. Blamey will leave Singapore immediately to assume charge of all operations. The terms of the settlement will be submitted to shareholders at an early date.

We may not get as many of these objects of terror as we should like to deal with, but we can sympathise with the following note from the *Daily Press* :—

In view of the numbers of unspeakably filthy, if not absolutely loathsome, bank notes we are compelled to deal with in this colony the following from the *Lancet* is not cheerful reading. After all, the old Mexican, if chopping could be put down, would be the cleaner if more cumbersome medium of exchange.—The possibility of infection being conveyed to a large number of persons by means of paper money has often been suggested, and an examination of the notes of the Bank of Spain current in Cuba, which has recently been published by Drs. Acosta and Rossi in the *Cronica Médico-Quirúrgica de la Habana* shows that this form of currency is indeed liable to contain septic germs. The notes chosen for their experiments were some that had

been in use for a good while, and were such as represented values of a few pence only. It was estimated that two notes, weighing altogether about fifteen grains, contained more than 19,000 germs of various kinds. Cultures were made in broth, gelatine, and sugar, and these were injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats and guinea-pigs, most of which died within twenty-four hours.

The *Melbourne* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 10th and Kobe to the 13th inst.—The Tokio News Agency reports that in the typhoon of the 4th there were destroyed in Shizuoka prefecture 413 houses wholly and 389 partially, 6 bridges, 4 embankments, and 71 godowns and others stores.—Great damage had been caused in Hokkaido also by storms.—A model of the Hôdo (Phoenix Hall) at Uji, beautifully decorated and costing \$60,000, is being shipped to Chicago for the World's Fair, where it is to be erected permanently. A portion of it, sent forward by the *Belgic*, weighs 350 tons.—The supposed murderer of the jinrichisa man at Honmoku, Peter Schonenberger, though obviously a Dutchman by his knowledge of the language and the country, has been rejected by the Dutch Minister, Count von Bylandt, because he has no documentary evidence to establish his nationality. He is in the custody of the Japanese police. The foreign woman who is supposed to have paid Schonenberger to murder the jinrichisa man, has also been arrested.—The *Mail* says that Sequah is achieving great and deserved (the italics are our) success among all classes of the Yokohama public.—According to the *Japan Herald* a considerable breach was made in the upper portion of the new breakwater at Yokohama in a moderate blow on the 4th.—Kobe was visited by a typhoon on Monday and Tuesday last, the barometer falling to 28.95, but owing to the wind being from the north, the harbour was comparatively sheltered.

The *Empress of Japan* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 14th, and Kobe to the 15th inst.—The Specie Bank, which has steadily speculated on the appreciation of gold, has made a profit in the past six months equal to a dividend of 46%, but the directors only declare 15%, and put the balance to reserve.—According to the *Yomiuri*, a Wakeful Guild has been established in Fukuyama. It meets every night between midnight and daybreak, its business being "the attack of passers-by—women in particular—and the insulting of policemen." It describes its enemies as "humanity in general and policemen in particular."—A somewhat severe earthquake was experienced in Yokohama on the 13th, and there have been earthquake shocks at Nagasaki, a rare occurrence.—The typhoon at Kobe on the 13th did no damage locally, the wind blowing between E. and W. by S. The lowest reading of the barometer was 28.90 at 8.30 a.m. on the 13th, the lowest reading at Kobe in 16 years. At 2 p.m. it had risen to 29.49, and the storm was over.

The *Saikio Maru* brought us Japan papers on Tuesday with dates from Yokohama to the 15th, and Nagasaki to the 14th inst.—The man Schonenberger who is supposed to have murdered the jinrichisa man at Honmoku, and the woman Petter who is supposed to have instigated him, are both still in custody. The *Mail* says that "much further evidence has been forthcoming during the last few days, and the chain of circumstances connecting the various personages in the tragedy is gradually approaching completion."—The native papers learn that imitation lacquer is being manufactured extensively in France, so cleverly done as to be undistinguishable from the genuine article.—Tidal waves which have carried away a large number of houses have visited Maehara in Nagasa-gun, and Yakitsu in Shizuoka-ken.—The man who killed his wife in order to serve up her liver to his aged mother has been sentenced to nine years' hard labour.—It is found that the

stern post of the *Angers* was badly fractured when she was driven ashore by the force of the wind and sea in Owari Bay. She is to be temporarily repaired at Nagasaki for the voyage home.—A dastardly attempt was made on the night of the 11th to burn down the bungalow of Dr. C. A. Arnold on the hill at Nagasaki. It fortunately failed.—Miss C. B. Lanterman, a teacher connected with the Mission of the Reformed Church in America, died at Nagasaki on the 10th.

A Kobe paper tells us that a coolie of the Nakagumi, named J. Yamanishi, went to sleep on a cart on the pier at the compound of the Western Customs on the night of the 10th instant. At about two o'clock a small steamer came alongside the pier and blew a shrill whistle, which startled the coolie so much that he tumbled down from the cart into the sea. He was immediately taken up by the crew of the steamer and the water-police, but was already dead.

The *Japan Mail* tells us that the *Kokkai*, the *Jiji Shimpô*, and other papers state that a telegram has been received to the effect that France has been requested by Portugal to endeavour to obtain Consular jurisdiction over the latter's subjects in Japan, but that she refuses to accede to the request, and has communicated this fact to her representative in Tokio.

The *Japan Daily Herald* says that H.M.S. *Warspite*, sister ship to the flagship on this station, has had a narrow escape of being shipwrecked. Whilst steaming at the rate of 14 knots through Discovery Pass, she struck on an unknown rock. Fortunately she has a double bottom. She has three holes in her false bottom, and three or four of her frames are badly bent. She will be docked at Esquimaux for repairs. The chart showed sixty fathoms where she struck, but subsequent examination showed that there was an isolated boulder of rock, rising like a pillar from the bottom of the ocean, and with only 18 feet of water on the top. Under the circumstances it is fortunate that the damage sustained is not more serious.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that :—It is stated by some vernacular papers that changes are shortly to be made in police organisation by which the police will become a merely executive force as is the police in England. This we think would be a very wise change, and one absolutely necessary in a country which, like Japan, is gradually adopting the methods of constitutional government. To entrust the police with judicial functions is serviceable in certain stages of national development, but it often leads to injustice being done by men who have no judicial training.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 25th of July, Mr. J. C. Fielden made the extraordinary statement that "eight-ninths of the 'genuine American drills' and 'genuine American sheetings' exported to China were made and stamped in Lancashire. Why were they so stamped? Because in 1845 America got a foothold in China even before England did, and established their sheetings and drills in the Chinese market, and the stamps now used were the stamps under which those goods were originally sold."—It is hardly necessary to say that the statement as it stands has no foundation whatever.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 6th says :—H. H. the Sultan of Johore, accompanied by H. H. the Sultan of Pahang, on a visit to Johore House, returned from Pekan on Thursday. On the following day the Sultan of Pahang had an interview with the Governor during which he publicly and officially expressed his regret at what had occurred in his State, especially at the murder of two British subjects, and asked H. E. the Governor to convey that expression of regret by telegram to H. M. the Queen.—The Governor replied, accepting the explanation. There is no news of the ex-Orang Kaya and his party except that they are stated to have escaped into Kelantan. The Sultan has also issued a chop

ordering that 'Toli Gajah be no longer called by that name. There is a great scarcity of provisions in the Ulu, and the Government are urged to send up a cargo of rice.

The petition of the Indian Currency Association will be sent home shortly for presentation to Parliament, when the House re-assembles for the Autumn Session. In the meantime, says the *Englishman*, silver is daily falling in price and, so far as it is possible to judge, there is nothing to stop it on this side of twenty pence per ounce or the equivalent of eight pence per rupee, and before action can be taken by Parliament on the petition of the Currency Association, say in November next, we may see the sterling value of the rupee at something less than a shilling. The support which the Currency Association has received all over India from all classes of the community, both Native and European, ought by this time to have attracted the attention of the authorities. The country has given expression to its alarm, and the time is come when the Government of India ought to take action. We believe that Parliamentary sanction is not necessary to enable Government to close the Mints to the free coinage of silver. All that is required is sanction from the Secretary of State, and steps should be taken to obtain this without another day's delay. That the authorities in this country should be sitting still with folded hands apparently doing nothing to save the country from the financial crisis now staring it in the face seems almost incredible, yet, so far as is known to the contrary, this is the position. If those responsible for the Government of India at the present time fail to apply the remedy before it is too late, they will deserve the censure which will assuredly await them when disaster has overtaken the country.

Mr. J. Janni, writing on the gold standard question to the *Times of India*, says:—A silver standard for India with its drawbacks, is, I venture to say, preferable. India's export and import trade may be divided into two portions—that with silver-using and that with gold-using countries. As regards the former, India is carrying on a large traffic with China, the yarn trade with which is successfully conducted because of a silver basis. So also with Japan, and so with Arabia, where the principal currency is the silver "Real," or Maria Theresa dollar, which is coined in Vienna. In fact, the principal industry of the country, which is the Mill industry, owes a great deal of its success to the silver standard of the Indian twist, yarn, and piece-goods consuming countries. A gold standard, instead, might very probably mean the ruin of this industry. We must think also of our opium trade with China, already seriously embarrassed by Chinese competition. What would be the result upon this, and upon the opium revenue of the Government of India, if our trade with China were put upon a gold basis? Where the difficulty arises is in the Government Council drafts and in the import business. With the latter, however, the difficulty is with certain articles only because we never saw English coal so cheap as it has been lately, and the same may be said of several other articles of import. But in a way the depreciation of the rupee acts as a kind of protective duty, because the more difficult or expensive the import of an article is, the more the country will try to be independent of other countries and rely on its own resources, thus developing its own industry to the utmost. But this is perhaps a matter that I need not go into, my only object in writing being to give some information concerning facts within my own knowledge which might prove of some help to those who are considering whether a gold currency should be introduced into India.

They have already got an electric railway in Singapore, and an experimental trial,

which was quite successful, has been made over one mile of it. Four miles an hour was made with a 50-volt current, and eight to ten miles with 100 volts, the cars running backwards and forwards with great smoothness, carrying a number of natives who showed a good deal of astonishment at the absence of all noise and visible means of propulsion. "One native," adds the *Singapore Free Press*, "called the new cars *Kreta angin* (wind carriages), the only visible means for propelling them being a wire 16 feet overhead, smaller than a lead pencil."

The new regulations for the issue of certificates of residence to be filled in and filed by all Chinese labourers and others, in the United States, so that the provisions of the Exclusion Act may be more rigidly enforced, have recently been published. The rules provide that each applicant must fill in an application form and swear to its contents. He must also produce two satisfactory witnesses to his residence in America prior to 5th May, 1892, and three good photographs, which must resemble him, and which must not be tints or made of metal. All registrations must be completed in one year from 5th May. The certificates will state name, age, local residence, occupation, height, colour of eyes, complexion, and other features of identification. Chinese found in the States after May of next year will be sent home, after a year's imprisonment, unless they produce ample evidence of their right to residence there.

That so many steamers are laid up at home is not due to depression in trade but to improvements in marine engineering, the result being that steamers which were economical ten years ago cannot compete with new ships. The *Lord Erne*, to which reference is made in another paragraph, was built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast, and is manned entirely by Irishmen. Her length is 455 feet, and beam 49 feet, and she draws 26 feet fully loaded. She is twin-screw, and carries 6,000 tons of coal, besides 2,000 tons in her bunkers, and steams 10 knots on a consumption of 33 tons of coal a day, and 12 knots under forced draught with a consumption of 44 tons. She is to go on to Calcutta to take in a cargo of jute for Dundee. As she will only take coal enough going home to take her from port to port, she will carry an unprecedentedly large cargo.

On the first of this month the registering of the Chinese in the United States commenced. Judging from the information received by the last mail some odd experiences were anticipated at the various offices. In San Francisco big red posters in Chinese advertised the bureau and its advantages in Chinatown. According to the *Chronicle*, the candidate for registration will have to get his photographs at his own expense. Collector Quinn invited bids from six photographers and all bid alike—three unmounted photographs for 50 cents. He proposes to appoint several official photographers, who may be expected to be honest. A Chinaman will be sent to one of them by a numbered reference and he will have to pay his four bits. Then he will return to the bureau with his witnesses, be measured, weighed, examined for blemishes, birth marks, missing teeth, etc., be catechised, have his witnesses catechised, be scrutinised again on general principles and see his photographs pasted here and there, a lot of writing done, oaths administered, big seals affixed, and then, if he be not scared to death, he will leave with his certificate. There is still some discussion as to the legality of the Act, but it cannot be contested until May 5th next, because no offence against it can arise until then. The law will be promptly contested then without doubt. A Chinaman not registered will probably be arrested and a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out in a Federal court alleging that the law is unconstitutional.

Chicago is to have a Chinese theatre with several Oriental attachments. This was all that was needed to complete the measure of Chicago's attractions, says an American contemporary in announcing the fact. Hip Lung, a wealthy Chinese, William Arado, a well-known diplomat, and some others are at the back of the scheme, and they have secured the needed amount for the investment, namely, \$165,000. The land chosen for the building is 125 feet by 125 feet, at the south-east corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue. The plans have been for some time in the hands of an architect skilled in Oriental styles of building, and it is the object to erect a structure that will reflect the best results in Chinese house building. The Chinese colony in Chicago is said to be increasing despite the anti-Chinese bill. The design is to complete the structure by the time the World's Fair opens and to begin with a first-class company of Chinese histrionic artists, together with an orchestra skilled in the refinements of Oriental music (*sic*).

A despatch from New York says that there seems to be a widespread disposition on the part of the Chinese in that city and vicinity to escape, if possible, from compliance with the provisions of the new law compelling all Chinese labourers residing in the United States to register their names and descriptions with the Collectors of Internal Revenue in the districts where they reside. These Chinese, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, are probably acting under the direction of certain Chinophiles who regard the average Mongolian as better than the white man, and as a very little, if any, lower than the angels. As a matter of fact, before the time comes for the deportation of the Chinese it will be found, that they will have complied with the law, thus establishing their legal right of residence. The Chinese are entirely too shrewd to run their heads against a stone wall.

The *New York Herald* published last month the following despatch from Professor Pickering of the Harvard College astronomical expedition at Arequipa, Peru:

"In my observation of Mars I have seen two large areas near the equator which are perfectly blue. The light is slightly polarised. The total size of the area is about 500,000 square miles, one-half the size of the Mediterranean sea.

"On June 23rd a small dark spot appeared in the southern snow-cap. Later this spot lengthened rapidly, and early in July it was a thousand miles long, dividing the snow in half. Sixteen thousand square miles of snow have melted within the last thirty days. The melted snow has apparently been transferred to the seas across the land.

"Small dark areas surrounded by snow appeared on July 10th, and two days later I first saw a dark line in the fork of a Y shaped mark in the direction of the seas. The line became more conspicuous on July 14th, and on the 15th a dark area about the size of Lake Erie appeared on the northern side of the stem of the Y, which was connected with the northern sea. The next day there appeared a large dark-grey area near the northern sea. This had grown much fainter by July 23rd, and a new area appeared to the south of the northern sea, concealing its outline. The line in the fork of the Y had disappeared, but the area of the Y had extended.

"On July 24th a large dark area, apparently either a lake or sea, appeared in the melting snow, and on July 25th the southern branch of the Y became very narrow. The outlines of the northern sea were seen against a narrow white line stretching north from the snow. Many other changes were noted. Rapidly changing faint whitish areas were seen. Green areas near the poles have not been seen for many weeks, but traces were recently suspected, and a bright-green area was distinctly seen near the North Pole last night."

Miscellaneous Articles.**THE DEPARTURE OF MR. & MRS. LOW.***19th Sept.*

THE departure of Mr. Edward Gilchrist Low for home this morning after a residence in China of thirty-one years, the greater part of which time has been spent in Shanghai, demands some comment. In the pleasant address with which Mr. Macgregor presented to Mr. Low on Saturday the plate subscribed for by some of the latter's many friends, Mr. Macgregor did nothing more than justice to the thoroughly representative citizen who is leaving us to-day. It would be difficult to pick out among the old or younger residents one more generally liked and respected. Mr. Low, shortly after leaving Harvard, started on a voyage for his health to Australia in 1861. His ship, as the clippers constantly did in those days, came on to China, and in China he determined to make his career. At Foochow, Kiu-kiang, Hongkong, and Shanghai he has been one of the pillars of the community. Eminent in business, in social life, and in sport, he has been, as Mr. Macgregor said, "a man amongst men," looked up to and esteemed in every path which he trod, and he has found in Mrs. Low a consort worthy of him in every particular. In his address Mr. Macgregor omitted to mention that Mr. Low was one of the original members of the Mili-ho-loong Hook and Ladder Company, when the Fire Brigade was started after a large fire in the Maloo in which he and Mr. F. A. Groom distinguished themselves; and that he was one of the original Mili-ho-loong Rifle Volunteers, when the corps was re-organised after the Tientsin massacre. We lose in him a man of energy and decision, of clear judgment, of great common sense, of wide sympathies, and of the most genial manners; one of the best of friends, at once a good American and a good cosmopolitan. The last year or so has seen many serious gaps made in the ranks of the older residents here, and a very large gap is made this morning. E. G. Low can be ill spared, and we only express the feelings of the whole community of all nationalities in saying how deeply we regret his departure and how earnestly we wish for himself and Mrs. Low every possible success and happiness in the future.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves and strengthens the hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and is the best brillianine for everybody's use, being not too greasy or too drying; also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; bottles 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and fragrant toilet powder, in three tints—white, rose, and cream; 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London. 2

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THE BRITISH LAND OFFICE.*20th Sept.*

WHATEVER may be the case at smaller ports in China, there is no question that a really large amount of work is put through at the British consulate in Shanghai, and that its various departments are very far from being overmanned. There is a great deal of shipping work, and the consul is constantly being applied to for assistance in various ways by British subjects, and some of these applications entail the exchange of despatches with the Chinese authorities. Shanghai, too, is the centre for all the consulates in northern and central China, and it has often to look after Peking's communications with London. The consulate here has an interest, too, in most of the British subjects who get married, and all of those who die; the natural additions to the British population here do not interest it, until they become of marriageable age, or throw off the trappings of humanity. But the officer of the British consular staff who has the most and perhaps the most important work to do is the vice-consul in charge of the Land Office. Through the British Consulate Land Office pass most of the dealings in land in these settlements and the suburbs; dealings often very complicated, notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of the system of transfer by registration prevailing here, owing to the lax way in which boundaries are defined in the older title-deeds (as the leases are called), and the laxer way in which transfers of these leases were made in the earlier days of the consulate.

A movement is on foot, started by some of the principal landholders and agents of landholders here, to get a modification effected of the existing state of things in the Land Office of the consulate-general, and the draft of the petition which it is intended, we understand, to present to Mr. O'Connor on his arrival here lies before us. It is pointed out that the great development of the port during the past few years has very largely increased the transactions in land. Lots already registered are constantly changing hands, and new lots are as constantly being acquired. The work is not done without much delay and inconvenience, owing to various causes. First, the vice-consul who is in sole charge of the Land Office is also the British assessor at the Mixed Court, a post which occupies him always three mornings in the week, and sometimes the afternoons as well. However willing and indeed anxious he may be to do his Land Office work thoroughly, promptly, and conscientiously, the time left at his disposal is quite insufficient, and this drawback increases with the development of the port. Secondly, the ordinary moves and promotions in the Consular service involve the occupant of the chair in the Land Office being constantly changed. "An officer has no sooner mastered the intricate details of cases which have been the subject of corres-

pondence with the Chinese authorities for many months (and even years in some instances) than he is removed to some other sphere, and his successor has to begin the work over again." There is another important thing to be remembered. The Chinese authorities will generally agree to what is proposed to them if the Land Officer can go and lay before them in person what he wants done and why it should be done; but they will refuse and postpone and ask for time for consideration indefinitely, if the Land Officer can only write to them; and with his Mixed Court work he has no time to interview them constantly, as he would like to do. The petition therefore proposes that the Land Officer should be appointed for five years certain, and should have no other duties, and that the extra expense that this would involve should be provided by a slight increase in the scale of land fees, which would be cheerfully paid. There is no question as to the necessity of the change proposed and as the scheme does not lay any extra burden on the Treasury, we should hope that there will be no objection to its speedy adoption.

ENTERPRISE IN SHANGHAI.*20th Sept.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

IN this amateur community of ours we very justly pride ourselves on our activity in civil, social, and other matters; and at the present moment a scientific experiment is being carried on, which deserves more public attention than it has hitherto received. The idea is not new; it has been attempted spasmodically in many museums all over the world; but it remained with the China Branch of the Rusty Antiquity Society to carry out the system with a thoroughness and consistency which must ensure ultimate success. The idea is that a museum should not be a mere repertory of stuffed birds, insects, plants, fossils and other so-called objects of interest, but should consist chiefly of well-selected groups, each of which will be in itself an object-lesson conveying at a glance the information which it is intended to impart to the student. Now the object-lesson has been in use for many years in the schools and museums of Europe, but the grand idea has occurred to the C. B. R. A. S. of making the lesson a living one, and it is for this important innovation that we claim attention.

The subject which the Shanghai public is now invited to study, and which has been carefully prepared for some time past is "Life in Decay" or "Decay in Life,"—it means much the same whichever way it is put,—and any one taking an interest in it can observe decay, mould, mildew, and kindred matter with less pleasant names, in all their phases. It would take too long to describe all the various branches of corruption dealt with, but as an example one highly successful

experiment may be mentioned. On the top of a glass case (not inside, for that would be prohibitive) lies the skin of a large and flavoury pelican. No one is allowed to touch it, and, having been left quite undisturbed for a year or two, it has at last become the home of a thriving colony of insects, which, if carefully tended should multiply rapidly. Over the skin hover half a dozen of the common house moth: tap it gently and up starts a swarm of them, like flies off a carcase: with the end of your stick raise the skin a few inches from the class, and then we cannot describe it but it would delight the heart of any student of corruption. With this skin two interesting experiments are being carried out at the same time; firstly how long will be required to reduce it to its original elements; secondly how quickly will the colony extend its range throughout the room. With the view of testing the latter, the only lion in the collection has been placed a few feet off (not encased of course) and every opportunity is afforded the insects of starting branch colonies in its fur; they have commenced well and it is hoped that in a short time the King of Beasts will be a complete wreck. Throughout the building similar experiments are being worked out; some of the birds sit looking at their own disconnected heads, others have hopped away from their wings, which lie on the ground; among the butterflies and moths the chief question of interest is whether the bodies, heads, or wings, will be first removed by mites; and many of the beetles are like the Trojan horse. The geological specimens have presented a difficulty, but some way of destroying them may yet be found; a glance into the library shows that the work is going on successfully there.

But enough! The visitor can see all this and more for himself. The C. B. R. A. S. has begun modestly but hopes to greatly extend the scope of its work; monthly contributions of all kinds will be most thankfully received and given a very sure chance to decay. Any one having a Stilton cheese of 1880, some P. and O. walnuts, an egg from the Shanghai market, or an article on bimetalism to spare could not do better than present them. Copies of the various foreign treaties with China and a portrait of the British Minister might be added. And could not one Rusty Antiquity attend daily—not of course as an object lesson—but to show visitors round? The Municipal Council pays £500 and the French Council £100 yearly for the support of this institution, and it must be a cause of much gratification to them and the ratepayers to see what good use is made of the funds.

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MR. JAMIESON ON THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI IN 1891.

21st Sept.

It would generally be thought very difficult to find anything new to say about the trade of Shanghai, but Mr. George Jamieson has nevertheless managed to put a great deal that is of interest into his report for 1891 to the Foreign Office. In noticing it we naturally pass over the statistics, dwelling more on the writer's observations which, as the conclusions formed by an official of marked intelligence after a long residence in China, would if read by people at home tend to clear their minds of some mistaken ideas about this country.

After mentioning the immense progress that the foreign trade has made here in twenty-five years, Mr. Jamieson says:—

"During all that period the Chinese Government (except in one solitary instance, and that barren of results) have hardly spent a single dollar for the development or encouragement of trade, either by making roads, or improving waterways, or educating the people in the all-important industries of tea and silk.

"Practically, whatever facilities for trade exist have all been introduced by foreigners, so far as they are permitted within the limits secured by treaty, viz., by placing lines of steamers carrying cargo at remarkably cheap freights between the various open ports on the coast, and on the great river, with the accompanying advantages of wharves, jetties, &c. The moment you leave a treaty port, all cargo has to be moved in one or other of the good old-fashioned ways, which have been in vogue for the last thousand years or so, that is to say, by the coolie with his bamboo, the wheelbarrow, or on pack animals. Even on the magnificent system of waterways that pervade Central China, the old-fashioned canal boat is still laboriously poled along, the permission to use steam towage, except in a few solitary instances, being yet forbidden even to natives. Notwithstanding all this, more and more foreign manufactures are every year passing into consumption, and more and more native produce is being brought to the foreign market."

After noting the great increase in the shipping entered and cleared here in twenty years, from less than two million tons in 1871 to 6½ million in 1891, and the fact that in the same period the British percentage of the tonnage has increased from 43 to 56, Mr. Jamieson devotes nearly a page to the disastrous effect on trade of the violent fluctuations in the value of silver, which he attributes mainly to American legislation. He concludes that it is not a return to the old value of silver in terms of gold that is wanted, but a steady market. "This is not perhaps possible so long as the relative productions (of gold and silver) are disproportionate to the demand, but it would seem that the evil would be less if left to natural laws, undisturbed

by tentative legislation. Unless such legislation is of a nature to settle the ratio once and for all and for all nations, it would be better for all parties interested in exchange operations if it were left alone."

Mr. Jamieson dwells on the difficulties importers of cotton goods experienced during 1891 owing to the fluctuations in exchange here, and the continued decline in sterling prices in Manchester; but he is able to say: "The general demand for English manufactures was, as a rule, good throughout the year, and the clearances fully kept pace with the imports. The country was generally prosperous and the native merchants, untroubled with exchange troubles, are reported to have done well." He mentions the gradual introduction of T-cloths of Bombay manufacture, and opines that "if the exchange value of silver remains as low as at present, it seems probable that the competition of Indian cloths will be greatly stimulated as, being produced in a silver currency country, all the elements of production will be cheapened as compared with those in England."

Mr. Jamieson considers at some length, without however solving, the question of the successful competition of the United States with England in the matter of heavy cotton goods, such as drills and sheetings. Of the many reasons given the true one probably is that these are the goods in which the proportion of labour to material entering into the cost of production is the least. It is acknowledged that 12lbs. is the weight of a piece at which the line is firmly drawn. In goods over 12lbs. in weight American makers can compete successfully with English; in goods under 12lbs. their competition is impossible. It is not a question of chops or of superior honesty in the manufacture. The raw material is cheaper in the States, where it is grown; the labour is cheaper in England; the goods that have more material than labour in them will be necessarily cheaper in the United States, and *vice versa*. Heavy goods made in Canadian mills, it may be noticed, are now coming into China by the new railway and steamer line, and are competing successfully with the products of New England and Southern mills.

Mr. Jamieson seems to infer from the importance that Bombay cotton yarn has assumed in the import tables of late years, that if manufacturers at home would make a fabric exactly imitating the native homespun cotton cloth, it would find an enormous sale:—

"Conservative though Chinese no doubt are," he says, "old customs and old prejudices are easily discarded, when they are once convinced it is their interest to do so.

"At the present moment the Chinese prefer to buy the yarn from us, and work it up into cloth along with their own cotton, simply because they find it is cheaper to do so. But, if we could place on the market a fabric, equally

strong, and at a trifle less than their own manufacture costs, the demand for it would grow to an extent that would put present figures utterly in the shade. So far as clothing for the masses is concerned, it may be said we have hardly begun to supply the China market. Of this any observer may satisfy himself who cares to take a two days' trip inland from any Treaty port. He need not, indeed, go so far away, for the streets of Shanghai supply evidence enough. Examine a group at any inland town or village from north to south, and from east to west of China, nine out of ten are working men, field labourers: most, probably, and every one of them will be found wearing homespun more or less, and most of them nothing else. Every tenth man or so may have a jacket of some foreign fabric or the lining of his wadded coat may be a shirting dyed blue. But, generally speaking, the whole of their clothing, from the nob on their caps to the socks on their feet, and even to the shoes themselves, are all made from native cotton. Our fabrics, indeed, it may be said, have not yet penetrated below the middle classes. The dwellers in cities, the shop people, and others, who can afford, to some extent, to sacrifice economy to elegance, are our best customers."

The suggestion that cotton manufacturers at home should make a cloth that would compete with the native homespun is far from being a new one. It has been tried at intervals for at least the last thirty years; sample pieces have been sent home, and energetic and intelligent endeavours have been made to manufacture an exact imitation. The cloth has come out here, has been admired by the dealers, and has found tentative buyers for a year or so, after which it has been entirely neglected. It is not want of skill or energy at home; it is the insuperable fact that steam machinery will not make a cloth to compare for durability with the product of hand labour, at a price to compete with the latter in a country where hand labour is so cheap as it is in China. This is the whole secret.

22nd Sept.

CONTINUING our notice of Mr. Jamieson's report on the trade of Shanghai in 1891, we note that he finds in the increased import of kerosene oil, another illustration of what he had said before, "as to the indefinite capabilities of China as a consumer, when an article is offered of universal use, at a low price and suited to the wants of the people." We pass by the remarks on the competition of native with Indian opium; there are too many indications that before long the demand for opium will be entirely supplied by the native growth, except with a fastidious minority. We may notice, perhaps, that the fears that were expressed, when the new system of paying all the likin on opium at the treaty port was introduced, that there would be trouble when the opium so protected

reached the interior, have not been justified. "No trouble in regard to likin or complaint of interference by the Chinese authorities is reported."

Mr. Jamieson draws attention to the losses that British ports, London especially, have suffered by the opening of the Suez Canal. When all the trade between China and the west went round the Cape, "London lay practically on the direct geographical route between the east and the continent of Europe." The opening of the Canal has made Odessa, Trieste, Genoa and Marseilles the natural ports for southern and eastern Europe. To show the change that has taken place, Mr. Jamieson gives the following comparative table of the distribution of the export trade of Shanghai:—

Exported to	1881.	1891.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Great Britain.....	12,670,300	9,169,021
India.....	484,171	1,560,111
Singapore.....	562,559	313,636
Australia.....	30,185	28,865
Continent of Europe.....	9,782,446	14,746,572
United States.....	7,507,574	6,285,463
British America.....	17,271	471,832
Russian Manchuria.....	315,027	825,084
Japan.....	1,127,017	4,606,276
Other countries.....	948,011	2,002,407
Total.....	33,444,561	40,009,267

"The several new lines of steamers which within recent years have begun to run between China and the continental ports, still further enhance this tendency," says Mr. Jamieson: it may be noticed meanwhile that England is the only country which runs unsubsidised lines of steamers between Europe and Shanghai.

Those who read the remarks in this report on the export of silk will have their regret revived that the Chinese government has never been persuaded to take up Mr. Kleinwächter's—or some other, if there is a better—scheme for teaching the silk producers improved methods. "China silk," Mr. Jamieson says, "is intrinsically the best silk in the world, but from ignorance or lack of energy on the part of the producers, it continues from year to year to be prepared in the old faulty method, while Japan silk, by nature much inferior, is beating it in the market, simply by the care and attention bestowed on its preparation, and by the fostering provision of the Japanese government, who provide the means of educating their people in the most approved methods in vogue in Europe." If the central government finds the silk districts too far from Peking, or has no time to devote to such a trivial matter as the permanent improvement and expansion of one of China's most valuable products, why do not the local officials, whose appointments are known to be very rich, and who are supposed to be the fathers and mothers of the people, take up Mr. Kleinwächter's scheme? They would earn immortal fame for themselves, they would greatly increase the prosperity of the people and—a consideration not to be despised—the revenues

of the province. Surely this is worth the initial expense.

Another of China's staple products, tea, is also languishing through the neglect of the central and provincial governments. China tea is still, *pace* our countrymen in India and Ceylon, the best in the world, and this, fortunately for China, the Russian buyers know, and they will not sacrifice quality to cheapness. It is the greater cheapness of the tea from India and Ceylon that has captured the English tea-drinkers; for the taxation, imperial and provincial, on China tea amounts to from 20 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. "If the crushing burden of taxation were brought down to something like what it was originally meant to be, *viz.*, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, . . . there would be a good chance for China teas yet. For the time being India and Ceylon teas are the most popular, no doubt, but there is a large consensus of medical and expert opinion in favour of the view that China tea is more wholesome and in its method of preparation freer of tannin and other deleterious elements." Good as China tea still is, the crop as a whole could be still improved by more care in its growth and preparation, and an enlightened government would impress this on the growers, and would teach them better methods; but nothing of this kind is to be hoped for from the central or provincial governments in China.

To his review of the actual trade Mr. Jamieson adds four subsidiary sections, dealing with the introduction of Cotton spinning and weaving in Shanghai, the Woosung Bar, the Working of the Mixed Court in which justice is done to the ability, judgment and probity of Mr. Tsai the Chinese magistrate, and Shipping. We cannot hope to treat these sections properly at the tail end of an article.

THE CENTENARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

22nd Sept.

TO-DAY has been fixed upon as the centenary of the French Republic, though it was on the 21st of September, 1792, that the then new Convention, which was to rule France either by itself or its creation, the Committee of Public Safety, for just three years, held its first session. As our correspondent Mr. Bryois eloquently points out in another column, no contrast could be greater than that between the Republic which governed or was France a hundred years ago, and the one which celebrated its majority in the first week of this month. The former waded through blood and strife into an Empire and a defeat, with a restoration of the monarchy by a foreign coalition. The latter rose from the ashes of a great defeat, supported by half-hearted friends who had the restoration of the monarchy in their minds while they hailed the Republic as the form of government that divided Frenchmen least. It

success has shown that indeed its founders builded better than they knew; under it France has become once more a great nation, with peace and prosperity at home, guaranteed by an army and navy thoroughly worthy of the flag. Nothing has been more striking in its career than the good sense and moderation with which it has conducted its foreign affairs. It is a great thing, to be able to say of it with the strictest truth that it has kept the country happy and prosperous, and has remained throughout on terms of peace and amity with foreign powers. No government can hope to do more than that. No one thought it possible twenty-one years ago that a French Republic could do that.

SHENG TAOTAI'S LAST MOVE.

23rd Sept.

It has been customary in China when there is a scarcity in one district to allow grain to be shipped thither from ports where it is plentiful, free of duty. The grain so shipped is protected by permits, or *huchaos*, these being hitherto issued in Shanghai at the Taotai's *yamen* against payment of a small fee which was supposed to be the perquisite of the casually-paid *yamen* underlings. For many years past all the grain shipped to Tientsin by whatever vessel has gone free of duty, protected by these permits, so important is it considered to keep the metropolitan province in good humour. Since Sheng Taotai, the well-known head of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and of the Chinese Telegraphs' Administration, has become Customs Taotai at Tientsin, orders have come to Shanghai that these permits are only to be issued for grain which is to be shipped by the steamers of the China Merchants' Co.; the English lines of steamers, belonging to the China Navigation and the Indo-China Companies, being thus practically tabooed. The first order was that permits already issued could only be used for the Chinese steamers, but in consequence of the representations made, this was withdrawn, and a new system was adopted. Two so-called "Compassionate Commissioners" have been installed at the office of the China Merchants' Co., one being an employé of that Company and the other an employé of the Telegraph Administration. One is an expectant Taotai, named Wang Chung-sin, and the other an expectant prefect named King Yuen-shin. The pretext on which they have been ordered to carry on the new arrangement is thoroughly Chinese. It is represented, we learn, that there is a great demand for grain at Tientsin to feed the refugees, but owing to the greed of the merchants the price of rice is maintained at an extortionate level. These commissioners have been accordingly appointed to supervise the shipment of rice at actual cost price, no profit being made on it as it is for such a charitable purpose, and as the China Merchants' Company is,

for the same object, prepared to take the grain at unprecedentedly low rates, it is to have the sole right of taking grain protected by these permits.

This pretext, of course, will not hold water for a moment. It is impossible that with free competition grain can be dearer at Tientsin than when there is only one (official) buyer in the market, and one steamer line has the monopoly of its carriage: and as a matter of fact the ordinary laws of trade have hitherto operated so smoothly and certainly, that grain is so plentiful in Tientsin that there is at the moment no anxiety here to ship it; so that this new and illegitimate system could not have been inaugurated at a time when it would do less damage to the English steamer companies. It is none the less to be strenuously opposed as an audacious violation of treaty rights, and it is very much to be regretted that H.E. Li Hung-chang, by whose authority it is being done, should have allowed himself to be led by the nose by his unscrupulous subordinate, Sheng Taotai. The American Commercial Treaty with China of 1880, which by the most favoured nation clauses governs China's trade with every Treaty Power, says distinctly:—

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports or exports or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of China upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States or upon the produce . . . transported in the same from one open port in China to another, than are imposed or levied on vessels or cargoes of any other nation, or on those of Chinese subjects."

This refusal to allow grain to be shipped duty-free by English steamers while permitting it by Chinese steamers, is a direct contravention of the above Article, and it is impossible that Sheng Taotai's scheme for aggrandising the company of which he is the Director should not collapse directly Sir John Walsham brings it to the attention of the Tsungli Yamén. The new system is repugnant, naturally enough, to the Taotai here, but he and the Foreign Customs can do nothing, as it is established with the authority of the Superintendent of Trade for Northern China, H.E. Li Hung-chang. As we have already said, it is not doing much harm to the English steamer companies at the moment, but if it is successful, an unscrupulous person like Sheng Taotai will undoubtedly use it as a precedent. In his support of the new Telegraph Convention—and Chinese in the north do not hesitate to say that he has private and weighty reasons for that support—and in this attempt to override the treaties, he has shown what kind of an official he is, and it is very unfortunate, as perhaps the Throne will realise before long, that he should have been appointed to such an important post as the Customs Taotai at Tientsin. Sir John Walsham is soon going home, and no doubt does not

much incline to interest himself in new questions, but it is impossible for him not to vigorously protest at once to the Tsungli Yamén against this bold attempt to nullify a subsisting treaty with China.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

23rd Sept.

THERE is good reason to believe that Mr. Brennan's protest against the ratification of the new Telegraph Convention has not been inoperative with H.E. Li Hung-chang, and the matter has been represented also at the Tsungli Yamén by the *Doyen* of the diplomatic body, Mr. von Brandt, and by Sir John Walsham and Colonel Denby, the British and U. S. Ministers. We are glad to hear, too, that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who were inclined to think that they had done enough in the past in the matter, are waking up again and proposing to move the Chambers at home and the China Association to strengthen the hands of the Foreign Office, before whom the matter has been recently, as we know, fully and clearly laid. In times of depression like this the commercial public here is too prone to be apathetic, and disinclined to take trouble; but this question is not merely of the tariff for telegrams this year or next year, it is a question of ten years, and it is a lasting benefit that will be secured if the ratification of the Convention can be prevented now, as it can be if all interested work energetically against it.

Reviews.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

MESSRS. CASSELL'S PUBLICATIONS.

There is an old jokelet of *Punch* that "every Englishman's house should have its Cassell," and an inspection of the last batch of publications issued from that firm gives a good deal of force to the remark. *Cassell's Saturday Journal* is full of most interesting matter. At no time more than the present have the public been so anxious to know something of the inner personality of the men, who though their names may not be exactly household words, are yet known to every one through their works, as administrators of great public departments or controllers of powerful journals. In this magazine there is a liberal quantity of such information, which is genuinely interesting, and absolutely and totally devoid of scandal, or unfair criticism. Everyone knows the *Daily Telegraph*,—that great organ of Philistinism, as it has been termed,—but there are few who have more than a vague knowledge of Mr. Edward Lawson, its chief proprietor, and are able to appreciate how his personality has affected its policy. All this is told in a chatty paper, which is one of a series dealing with prominent journalists. A paper upon "How Music Hall songs are written" has a good deal of interest, when the forthcoming winter evenings foreshadow the usual number of concerts, with the customary epidemic of comic songs. The writer of the paper points out that many curious instances might be recalled of unexpected success suddenly

achieved. "Without mentioning a recent instance—that of 'Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay,' as to whose origin there is much mystery—there is the case of 'Ask a Policeman,' of which 400,000 copies have been sold. It was written by an author whose reputation has been firmly established by it, and set to music by a composer whose past laurels include amongst many others, another popular hit—'Stop the Cab'—a song which, by the way, owed its existence to a placard announcing a play which chanced to catch the eye of the composer, and caused him to hurry off with the idea to the author to put into words. 'Ask a Policeman' was first sung at a *matinée* before a professional audience, which is always a trying one. The *artiste* who sang it did not feel at home in the hall, and the reception of the song was equivocal; but in another hall, before a different assembly, 'Ask a Policeman' at once became a tremendous success." We extract also the following story from another part of the magazine, upon a somewhat more serious subject. "A refreshing instance of outspoken candour occurred in China during the Taiping rebellion, just before General Gordon's appearance on the stage of that great tragedy. The native troops which Gordon afterwards led to victory were then under the command of a soldier of fortune named Burgevine, a filibuster of the most pronounced type, whose whole life had been one long defiance of established usages. His second in command, Captain Jones, was a kindred spirit, as fierce and untamed as himself. Between two such men a quarrel was inevitable, and it was not long ere a dispute arose which ended in Burgevine whipping out his revolver and firing point blank at his lieutenant's head. The ball missed, however, and Jones, being unarmed, fled for his life, two more bullets whistling after him as he ran. Jones fled to the quarters of the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, who, being a much abler and more active man than the majority of native officials, took up the case at once, and made Jones draw up a statement of the fact, which he then sent to Burgevine, doubtless expecting a flat denial. But instead of this, the reckless filibuster coolly wrote on the back of the document that charged him with a deliberate attempt at murder, 'Captain Jones's account of the matter is substantially correct, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to his well-known veracity.'" The *Quarter* maintains its character as the best magazine for Sunday reading. The literature is singularly interesting, and as pleasing on any day of the week as on the Sabbath. Herbert Russell discourses pleasantly upon the memories of the fine old city of Bath, which has for so long enjoyed a peculiar popularity with Anglo-Easterns, and there is a miscellaneous mass of pleasant reading of a religious tone. It is rather superfluous now to praise *Cassell's Family Magazine*, which so excellently maintains the position of honour it secured long ago. First class fiction is interspersed with miscellaneous papers suited to all tastes. All who have graduated in amateur photography will be able to appreciate the humour of one of these papers entitled "My Struggles with a Camera," in which the writer relates his troubles consequent upon becoming the possessor of an instrument from which he was assured he could obtain unparalleled results, without previous experience, by either pressing a button or touching a spring. *Work* has a number of instructive papers dealing with various matters of interest to the follower of a hobby, any one of which is alone worth the monthly subscription. Judging from the following extract from the general notes it would appear that we are not very far from the attainment of the goal of photography in colours: "M. Lippmann, who lately communicated to the French Academy a process for photographing the solar spectrum, has made further pro-

gress with his experiments, and has succeeded in improving the sensibility of the film. He says that 'On the layers of albuminobromide of silver rendered orthochromatic by azaline and cyanine, I obtained very brilliant photographs of spectra. All the colours came out at once, even the red, without the interposition of coloured screens, and after an exposure of from five to thirty seconds.' He submitted also photographs of a stained glass window of four colours—red, green, blue, and yellow—a group of draperies, a plate of oranges surmounted by a red poppy, and a many-coloured parrot. These showed that the form is produced in the photographs as well as the colours. The draperies and the bird required five to ten minutes' exposure in electric light or daylight, the other objects several hours in diffused light.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

THERE is as much ink wasted, in the papers received by the *Bokhara*, on the subject of the change of government in England, as there was talk and time wasted in the House of Commons. The garrison might have marched out "With the Honours of War," as they are represented doing in Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch*, without so much parleying. The journals which approve Lord Salisbury's waiting to see if Mr. Gladstone really had a majority stultify themselves by writing of the vote of no confidence after it was taken as a "foregone conclusion." The following is the commencement of the leading article in the *Times* of the 12th of August; if, as the *Times* says, it was plain that the argument from arithmetic would prevail, why waste time in putting it to the test?

By a majority of 40, in the fullest House of which there is any record, but, it is needless to say, by a strict party vote, the representatives of the United Kingdom have declared that they have no confidence in Lord Salisbury's Administration. It is a party victory won on party grounds and to be employed for party objects. No Government that has remained in power for six years has enjoyed the same measure of success. Blunders and disasters there are none to lay to the charge of the Unionist Ministry. When the last Parliament was dissolved the affairs of the nation, at home and abroad, were in a condition of tranquillity, order, and prosperity which offered a significant contrast to the situation in which Mr. Gladstone is accustomed to leave national and Imperial interests. The battle of the general election was not fought upon the contention that the Unionists had failed. It was won by the lavish promises of the Separatists. In the debate on the Address the Opposition have not ventured to enter upon a Parliamentary impeachment of the conduct of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Mr. Asquith's hostile amendment assumed that the only issue before the House was to be determined by the counting of heads, and the Gladstonians, by their resolute silence, have shown how glad they are to have a plausible excuse for confining themselves to a field in which logic is helpless and eloquence is dumb. The argument from arithmetic prevailed, as it was plain it would prevail, last night. To-day Lord Salisbury will tender his resignation, and it is certain that Mr. Gladstone will be summoned without delay by the Queen to undertake the task of forming his fourth Administration. So comes to an end a Ministry which, loyally supported, not only by its regular followers, but by its Liberal allies, performed a work the value of which has not been destroyed by the temporary triumph of a system of pandering to the greed and passion of the masses that outdoes the most extravagant flights of Aristophanic satire. The Union has been preserved; the Empire has been strengthened; prosperity has followed the maintenance of law, order, and peace. As for the Government that is coming into office—we do not say into power—it must be the bond-slave of the Irish faction, without the support of which it could not hold its ground for a week. The tactics of evasion, double-dealing, and secret understanding, by which

the British public has been hoodwinked, are no longer available. If we are still as far as ever from knowing what Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy is, we have heard at all events what his masters have told him their policy is and must remain. It is the duty of Unionists now, even more than it was in 1886, to wage a truceless war against an Administration which has placed itself in subjection to a band of Separatist politicians pursuing objects that run directly counter to the general interests of the United Kingdom and of the Empire at large.

We might multiply extracts, but owing to the constant receipt nowadays of so much news by telegraph, the change of government has now become ancient history. The following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* is worth reproducing:—

When the time comes for Mr. Redmond and his handful to table their demands Mr. Gladstone will be found not less firm than courteous, and the little Redmond party will not invoke the condign resentment of their countrymen by preventing the concession of Home Rule. Mr. Balfour yesterday spoke of these two sections as the section that had been squared and the section that had not been squared. There has been no squaring, but a great deal of reasonable satisfaction has been given, and some strong measures subsidiary to Home Rule may be presumed to be likely during the coming transition period. Mr. Gladstone's words on this point were carefully prepared and an unusual thing with him—read from manuscript; and they seem to foreshadow measures in favour of the evicted tenants if necessary and the amnestying of some of the Fenian prisoners, besides the prosecution of the Home Rule Bill against the opposition of the Lords in the most determined spirit and by the most effective methods. But as to the question of Imperial supremacy Mr. Gladstone gives no encouragement to Mr. Redmond's wild demands. The crown is to be supreme in the manner in which it is supreme in other parts of the Empire, while the Irish people are to receive a full transference of the management of their own affairs.

It would seem reasonable to expect that the Irish members—for it is the way of the world—will ask far more than they really expect to obtain; but at the same time they know that if they allow Mr. Gladstone to be overthrown now, they may say a long farewell to all hope of Home Rule. The Conservative papers, in which the *Times* must be included, harp on Mr. Gladstone's only having a majority by the help of the Irish party; it might be pointed out that if Mr. Gladstone relies on the Irish party, Lord Salisbury relies on the anti-Irish party, as the Liberal Unionists profess to be followers of Mr. Gladstone if the Irish question is put out of sight.

When Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected, people wrote to the home papers to point out that he was, as a Parsee, in no proper sense a representative of India. The Indian native Press is unanimous, however, in hailing him as a representative of the whole peninsula, and we take as a sample of its exultation the following extract from the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—

The day has come at last. "The proudest day in English history" which the brilliant Macaulay had forecast with the true insight of a great political seer has been realised. The entry into the British House of Commons of a trueborn native of India is, indeed the realisation of the prophecy. By the successful return of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, to Parliament, Great Britain has really achieved "a title to glory all her own." To have ruled India so as to have made Indians not only "desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens," but nobly ambitious to enter the precincts of her own great Legislature hallowed by the traditions of over six centuries and sanctified by the blood of many a sturdy patriot, is indeed a glory unique and unparalleled in the annals of the world. Mr. Dadabhai has made the seventh of July a red-letter day in the annals of England and India alike. It has already become historical. It has added another bright page to the many bright

pages of the history of India. It has also added another stronger link to the chain which binds and unites the two great countries. It has established a further identity of interests which lead us to hope for a brighter and happier day—the day of which the historical Seventh July is the dawn. India rejoices at the event. She rejoices in the vista it holds out for her political welfare in the near future. May Providence guide her destinies and give wisdom to her rulers to continue the same line of enlightened and liberal policy which the Statesmen of the past half a century nobly and firmly laid down—a policy since thrice solemnly sanctified by our Gracious Sovereign's Proclamations. Let India to a man send forth her united congratulations to her Grand Old Man, and to those staunch and sturdy Liberal electors, and Liberal fair dames, of Central Finsbury, whose support alone has enabled him to enter the hallowed precincts of the great British House of Commons.

The *Times* has the following in reference to the appointment of Sir William Houldsworth as one of the U.K. delegates to the International Monetary Conference. The leading journal evidently does not think that bimetallicism has made as much way in England as is sometimes asserted:—

Sir William Houldsworth is a very good representative of the believers in bimetallicism, to whom it was necessary, we suppose, to assign a delegate, though they are hardly entitled to one on the score of their importance, even when measured by the crude method of counting heads. We have rarely deemed it necessary to take serious notice of the mistaken economic theories and erroneous assertions on which the bimetallic creed is based, and it is less than ever needful to do so now, as, after the abortive meeting held a few months ago in the City, no one in this country is under any delusion as to the real strength of the bimetallic party. At the same time, it is desirable that foreign countries should not be left in any doubt as to what the presence of Sir William Houldsworth at the Congress means. They ought not to be misled into thinking that the attitude of the United Kingdom is likely to be modified by the efforts of Sir William and his followers. We take it for granted that the delegates will receive instructions absolutely precluding them from discussing any proposals involving the slightest departure from, or alteration in, the gold standard of the United Kingdom, but they will, doubtless, be empowered to listen in the spirit of friendliness which international comity requires to whatever their fellow-delegates may have to say on the matters included in the terms of reference, which have yet to be published.

There is very little foreign news in the papers. There were rumours in Berlin that Count Caprivi intended to resign, and would be succeeded by Count Hatzfeldt, but these rumours were considered to be absolutely baseless, even incredible. In France it was announced that a syndicate had at last been formed to complete the Panama Canal. The *Débats* has furiously attacked M. de Lanessan for returning to Tongking, where his administration is declared to have failed disastrously, and where the situation, military and financial, is said to be as bad as it can be. Some excitement had been caused in Poland by a report that the Czar had recently remarked in conversation that the Poles must be extinguished, and it was explained that what had really occurred was that one of the Grand Dukes said: "A noble nation, these Poles. They indeed deserve a better fate." To which the Czar answered: "May be, but the Poles are unfit for independence"—in which Carlyle agreed with him—"and therefore doomed to extinction." As regards the feeling in Germany as to the change of government in England, the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs on 11th August as under:—

The close of to-night's debate in the House of Commons is eagerly looked forward to here, and affords a subject of comment to various papers. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes already a sort of obituary notice on Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. As I have already pointed out, the German Press regards it as

most important to the Continent of Europe what course Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet will take in respect to its foreign policy, and great relief is generally felt here at the statement that, after all, Lord Rosebery is to take the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. The Democratic *Volkszeitung* says:—"Lord Rosebery's opinions on foreign policy are sufficiently well known, and one may rest assured that he will maintain the friendly policy which England has hitherto pursued towards the Triple Alliance." The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks: "For seven hundred years the struggle for Ireland's freedom and independence has been raging. The glory of bringing it to a conclusion is the aim of Mr. Gladstone's endeavours."

In reference to precautions against cholera, the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the following to his paper:—

A curious spell against cholera has been performed by the peasants of the village of Uili, a few miles outside Moscow, close to the historic spot where Suvorov held a council of war on the question of defending the town against Napoleon or abandoning it. Six maidens, led by two widows, dragged a plough at midnight round the village. A third widow bore the Holy Image before the plough. Superstition credits the ceremony with equal efficacy against cattle plague or cholera, neither of which evils, it is imagined, can cross the ploughed line.

The *St. James's Budget* takes the news from Afghanistan very seriously, and there is no doubt that the Amir has a good many troubles on his hands, in addition to the attempt that is evidently being made by Russia to annex a considerable portion of his territory in the north-east. In "A Morocco Catechism" the Rev. H. R. Haweis lays it down that British influence will be for ever extinct in Morocco unless Sir Charles Euan-Smith is strongly supported by the incoming as well as the outgoing government, and his treaty is not allowed to fall between two stools. It has the following note in reference to the fall in silver:—

We seen to be approaching nearer and nearer to a Rupee crisis. The Currency Association, which was recently formed in India, is obtaining adhesions from quite unexpected quarters, and a petition to Parliament on the matter is being very largely signed. It appears to be regarded as possible that within two or three months the rupee may be down at 1s. or even 10d.; and it needs little knowledge of the course of exchange to recognise that so tremendous a depreciation would mean bankruptcy to the India Government and ruin to vast numbers of persons who have to remit money to England. What is to be done is a most difficult and intricate problem; but perhaps the new Ministry which expects to be in office in a few days may be able to suggest a remedy. Ministries of that colour have, it is notorious, always been full of heaven-sent financiers.

The *Pall Mall* gives us a better number than we have had for some time, the articles on the Naval Manœuvres, the Kaiser at Cowes, and Sir George Grey, being, among others, very interesting. We learn that, perhaps in compliment to the party that holds the balance of power in the House of Commons, the Irish terrier is the popular dog in London now. The *Pall Mall* says:—

Every dog has his day, and the Irish terrier at length has his. He is now all the vogue in London, and one can only wonder why he was so long about "coming in," for, with his beautiful eyes and pretty head, he is beyond all question one of the wisest of the canine tribe. He is an "all-round" dog, ready for a romp with the children or a rat hunt. He takes to the water like a duck, is "all there" in a wild-fowling expedition, flushing and retrieving beautifully, and, as any man will tell you from Kill to Connaught, he is "a darlint wid the rabbits." He ought to be proud of himself to-day, for his market value ranges from ten to twenty pounds—"Erin go Bragh!"

The Children's Page contains two pleasant letters from little residents at Jessfield. It will be read with pleasure by old residents

here that Mrs. Keeley paid a visit the other day to Colonel Cody's show at Kensington, and "tripped up the stairs leading to the Colonel's tent as lightly and gracefully almost as a girl of seventeen."

In a note on "The Fall in Freights," the *Economist* quotes the following discouraging paragraph from the *Glasgow Mail*:—

The market all over has reached a point unknown in the memory of any shipowner, and what makes it worse is that there is not a bright spot on the whole horizon. There is nothing whatever to justify the faintest hope that there will be an improvement either this or next year, the reason being that tonnage is so enormously in excess of shipping requirements, and freights continue to be taken which beyond all doubt will leave a heavy loss on the voyage.

The *Saturday* draws attention to the celebration at Palos of the four hundredth anniversary of the departure of Columbus, which has hardly received as much notice as it deserves. It says:—

It was a happy notion, and creditable to the ingenuity of the Spaniards, to celebrate the auspicious events which made Palos famous four hundred years ago by a little dramatic representation. The caravel *Maria*, manned by appropriately dressed sailors, must be a sight better than many eloquent speeches. She has, we are told, been built in careful imitation of the flagship of Columbus's little squadron. If the fidelity of the builders has been thorough, if she has not been coppered, has no inner skin, and has to trust mainly to her caulking to keep out the water, we hope that she will have unbroken good weather on her way to New York. The voyage to Havannah across the "Ladies' Sea" is a simple business; but the coast of the United States in early autumn will be trying to a vessel which will be buoyant enough as long as she is water-tight, but is not to be trusted to remain so under a severe strain. She will not escape the strain wholly by being towed. We are not told whether the *Maria* is to make the landfall of Columbus as well as take his departure. The disputes of the learned as to the exact spot might make it difficult to decide for which of the Bahamas the captain ought to steer. On the other hand, if it were left to luck, to the wind, and the currents, the result might throw some light on a vexed question. It might be interesting to see whether the *Maria* touched the Turk Island, Watling Island, or Mariguana, or at none of the three.

In its "Money Matters," after mentioning that silver had fallen to 39d., it gives a serious warning: "Whether alarm springs up in the United States and silver and silver notes fall to a discount, or whether a crisis is avoided and the purchases of silver are stopped, it seems clear that the consumption of silver must decrease very considerably, and that there must, therefore, be a heavy fall in the metal."

The *Spectator* cannot believe "that Russia, with the cholera and the remains of a famine on her hands, with the Bourses shut against her, and with her army not yet fully armed with the new gun, is going to adopt a new policy." And has not Reuter told us that the Czar has only sent Mr. Yanoff on an exploring expedition?

Artemus Ward surely it was who said that it would have been money in his pocket if Columbus had never discovered America. The *St. James's* has the following thoughts on the same subject:—

A COLUMBIAD.

Four centuries ago a caravel
(To speak more accurately there were three)
Steered forth to climb the green Atlantic's swell,

And, seeking Asia, stumbled on the key
Of that strange continent where all is free—
Save Trade—and where the Savin Eagle's cry
Is pitched, say, half a dozen notes too high.

Great is the debt that Europe owes to Spain,
For Intellect was clearly bound to die
Had Kit Columbus never sailed the main

No Mr. Howells had appeared to tell
Our novelists what fiction ought to be;
No Mr. Edison had dared to quell
Thy forces, Giant Electricity;

If Christopher had never crossed the sea,
And with his keen horizon-sweeping eye
Bahama's misty outline chanced to spy:
Britain had never heard of Mr. Blaine,
Whose trade it is the Briton to defy,
Had Kit Columbus never sailed the main.

That Western humour that we know so well,
Those yarns of Iroquois and Cherokee,
Those Christy songs about Sweet Annabel,
Surname, if I remember rightly, Lee,
Had been unknown, my friend, to you and me:

Snakes had not prompted journalists to lie,
Our maidens' manners had remained more shy,
The clam and terrapin had lived in vain,
Tourists had never tasted pumpkin-pie,
Had Kit Columbus never sailed the main.

ENVOL.

Stanley! If Christopher had sauntered by,
Unconscious that the Happy Land was nigh,
And turned his battered bowsprit home again,

Some other Johnny would have gone to pry:
You might have found the Western World—or I—
Had Kit Columbus never sailed the main.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The regatta ball was given on Friday 9th in the Savage Club. The place was handsomely decorated with signal flags and ensigns of all nations. The courtyard of the Club was matted over, and furnished with a number of cane seats and the whole place was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all hues, while from the end of the road to the entrance of the Club, and all around the compound, were strings of lanterns. The night was very fine, with a bright moon, thus adding to the pleasure of those who promenaded in the courtyard in the intervals between the dances. The bar and the music were in separate sheds in the compound. The band of H. I. G. M. S. *Leipzig*, which consisted of both brass and stringed instruments, was charming; its music was soft and seductive and in good time. The guests did not arrive till a little after nine p.m. and by ten o'clock the room was crowded. The room was not large enough to admit of every one dancing at the same time, so the illuminated courtyard outside afforded sufficient distraction for those who did not find room. Dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning, when the last few couples retired, but some six or seven bachelors kept up the fun for the rest of the night, enjoying an impromptu concert, and it was close on daybreak when they parted. Taking the thing as a whole, the ball was a very successful one; both residents and visitors have, one and all, expressed themselves highly delighted and satisfied with the event. Many were heard to remark that they have not witnessed a more pleasant evening for many years back, in the good old days. I am sure the committee of the regatta ball deserve all praise and congratulation for having so successfully worked up this most enjoyable social gathering. And we sincerely trust that this will not be the last of such enjoyable evenings.

The weather continues to be nice and agreeable. Early this morning it commenced to blow a stiff breeze, which was followed by a heavy shower, but this only lasted for a very short time, and now we have again a bright sky. Beyond some kind of low fever amongst the natives in the Chinese city, we all enjoy the best of health.

The Chefoo foreign hospital has really been a boon to those who were sick here. The place has splendid accommodation, is well situated, and commands a nice view of the whole harbour. Patients will always find themselves under the most devoted

care of the sisters of the Franciscan order, and under the skilful treatment of our local doctor.

Last Sunday, on the arrival of a steamer from Shanghai, a number of sampans conveying runners went alongside of the vessel before she was properly moored. The runners as usual climbed up the ship's side, instead of using the gangway, and one of them whose hook was a little too feeble to support its load, gave way and the unfortunate man fell heavily on his side against the bow of his boat breaking one or two of his ribs. He was instantly fished out of the water by his confederates and removed ashore.

12th September.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Gifu and Aichi have again been disturbed by a very heavy earthquake, the second in severity to the appalling shock of October 28th, 1891. It—like the terrible disaster of last year—was felt here also, and the shock was so severe, that we were prepared to hear that Gifu had been subjected to another disquieting seismic visitation; sure enough telegraphic advice was received here during the day, all too fully confirming the fears entertained. The shock lasted 45 seconds, and from the time of the initial shock to 8 o'clock the same morning, 20 more minor earthquakes occurred; and a similar number were recorded between 8 and noon. The wells were markedly affected, some being left dry, others more or less muddy and turbid, whilst in a few, more water than before was found. The country about Gifu and Kasamatsu, and other villages and towns on the Kisogawa, felt the shock most severely, and though it was severe enough in Nagoya to fracture some walls and give the inhabitants a serious fright, it was evidently not so heavy there. Neodani is thought to have again been the centre of the disturbance. A gentleman at Gifu writes me saying that the people were greatly terrified, and that the scene for a few minutes vividly recalled the scenes of the fatal morning almost a year ago. One phenomenon which renders the shock of the 7th instant similar to that of October 28th, 1891, is the ejection of muddy water and sand, which occurred at a great number of places near Kasamatsu, Gifu, Kano, Unumamura, and other places. Fissures were made in the roads and paddy-fields, and other cultivated lands, furniture, porcelain, and glassware generally, sustained considerable damage, and in one or two places houses were thrown down. At certain shrines too, heavy stone lamp-posts were overthrown. Fortunately no loss of life occurred, although a number were more or less wounded and hurt at several towns and hamlets, in their excited haste to escape from their endangered dwellings. Some think that there will be another disastrous upheaval, but this of course is pure and simple conjecture. An Osaka paper reports an earthquake at cities on the Inland Sea, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Mitagiri, Shimonoseki, Matsuyama, and on Uwajima, and at Saga, in Kiushiu, on the night of the 4th instant.

The bearer of this letter has been detained here fully 36 hours owing to bad weather, and the *Saibio Maru* from yours has been also delayed considerably. Other steamers might be mentioned. The weather has been threatening for several days, and on Thursday it gave indications of an approaching typhoon; in fact, in the evening, it was definitely advised that a storm was approaching and might be looked for before midnight. All the steamers did what they could to make things snug, the *Yokohama* left her buoy and took up a more open berth in the middle of the harbour, and the Russian transport *Kostruma*

shifted her position too, taking up an anchorage which promised to offer much less danger in the event of the easterly gale, which was blowing, ending in an actual typhoon. Yesterday, Friday, things were no better, and though there was a partial clearing up in the early morning, at noon the outlook was much worse, and weather-wise folk were more fearful of the escape of the port from another of these terrific periodic storms. There was, of course, little communication with the shipping; and the inward bound boats from Yokohama and Tientsin contented themselves with an outside anchorage, instead of coming in to their usual berths in the harbour. As there was still no prospect of an abatement of the storm, the outgoing N. Y. K. mail steamers were further postponed. Towards evening, the lull of the early part of the afternoon was followed by a perceptible drop in the force of the wind, which throughout was mostly easterly, and by midnight there was ample ground to congratulate ourselves upon the second escape within a week. The *Radnorshire*, which arrived here during the gale, was compelled to heave-to for 12 hours on the way down from Yokohama. She reports very heavy weather; barometer 29.50. The *Ancona*, which arrived from Hongkong this morning, had a heavy gale from N. veering to N.E. with very high confused sea after passing Turnabout, during which she lost two boats and sustained other (minor) damage. The weather moderated, she reports, on the 6th, after which she experienced continuous overcast and squally weather.

I said this is the second escape Kobe may congratulate itself upon within the short space of one week. The first danger of such another visitation as wrecked the Bund last year, and left the sea wall strawn with launches, lighters, timber, and so forth, and the large German stamer *Helene Rickmers* high and dry within hailing distance of the concession, happened on Sunday last, 4th inst. Kobe's gain, however, was Totomi and Suruga men's loss, as the the tempest struck the coast about midway between this and Yokohama at noon on Sunday, and from about 2 p.m. to 5 o'clock, wrought fearful havoc. Hamamatsu, a stopping place on the Tokaido Railway some of the Shanghai residents will remember, an old castle town, received the full brunt of the storm. Its railway station, built of brick, was levelled with the ground, I am informed by a gentleman who came down from the north a few days ago; freight cars were blown completely over, and the brick engine-house was destroyed, besides numbers of private dwellings and other buildings, in the extensive old town itself. Toyohashi, this side of the town just mentioned, also suffered severely; here too, several buildings fell a prey to the storm, amongst others, a large five-storeyed hotel in course of construction, and which in its downfall buried four dwellings adjoining it, killing four persons outright, besides wounding eight others. Nakaizumi, also on the line, lost a number of houses, and the same may be said of numerous other towns and villages. As usual, the storm occurred at high tide, and the full waters of the flood swelled the already full river, which passes Muromura and other villages and hamlets, overflowing the river banks and carrying away many houses, and drowning quite a number of people. What ravages were made farther inland is not yet known. As is too often the case, anything like adequate particulars are confined to the narrow belt contiguous to the railway, or other recognised and frequented highways. Needless to say, there has been a serious loss in cattle, etc. The crops, however, are said to have sustained but little injury in most places, which is indeed providential.

Kobe, 10th September.

For some months past there has been a movement on the part of certain influential Japanese here in favour of the opening of Hiogo port to foreign commerce. Hiogo port, as some who read this will know, is only separated from Kobe bay by Kawasaki point, formed by the sand washed down from the hills by the Minatogawa. Practically Kobe and Hiogo are contiguous and one and the same; it is only the bed of the river first named—dry for half of the year—which divides one from the other. For administrative purposes the two towns have already been united under the term Kobe-*Ku*, or city, but heretofore one half has been open to foreign trade, the other closed. This anomaly now promises to be soon a thing of the past. The petition lately forwarded to the authorities in Tokio, and backed by the personal influence of the Governor of this *ken*, a gentleman ever ready to lend an ear to questions of foreign interests and matters relating to the good and prosperity of the district, has received official sanction, and an Imperial Ordinance has been published in the *Official Gazette* fixing the limits of Kobe port and harbour from 1st proximo at Wada Point, on the south-west, and the former bed of the Ikuta river (Onohama) on the east. This decision on the part of the Government receives the hearty approval of men here, foreigners as well as Japanese, and it is thought that the extension of the port cannot fail to exercise a wholesome and quickening effect upon the future of the city. Foreign ships and steamers, oil laden, will now be able to anchor within a short distance of the storage godowns near Wada Point, and it is doubtless only a matter of time ere piers will be built there to enable vessels to go alongside and discharge into warehouses on the spot. Wada Point is the locality designated for the talked-of oil tanks for use when the farther East is unfortunate enough to see oil imported in bulk.

Neither the man nor woman believed to be implicated in if not directly guilty of the recent murder of a jinricksha man at Honmoku (near Yokohama) have yet been brought to trial, there being some difficulty in determining the questions of nationality and jurisdiction. The man, Schonenberger, is in the meantime a prisoner in the Tobe prison, and the woman, Rosalie Petter by name, is also in charge of the Japanese authorities. She is said to have been feigning madness since her incarceration, but this possible means of escaping the consequences of the act of instigation of which she is supposed to be guilty has been closed to her by the testimony of the Japanese medical men who have examined her. The trial is expected to come on before the expiration of the current month. It is likely to attract a good deal of interest.

Kobe experienced a typhoon on Tuesday last which, however, caused little damage, the direction of the wind having been from the north and north-east. The hills at the back of the town screen the town effectually. All the steamers in harbour got up steam to be prepared for the worst, and several shifted their berths. The American four-masted schooner *Prosper* arrived from Shanghai just in time, having reached the outer anchorage before the storm developed. The Harbour Master, Captain Mahlmann, predicted the approach of a typhoon on Sunday night, and also expressed an opinion that it would be from the north. His estimate was strangely verified. The barometer stood lower than on any occasion during the last eighteen years, it is said. The Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Sydney*, which arrived from Shanghai and beyond on Wednesday morning, reports having encountered two typhoons on the run up from Hongkong. Captain Bretel very courteously supplied the local press with a full report of the passage from Hongkong, a report which for thoroughness and ability it would be difficult to surpass.

It is unfortunately rare that commanders of vessels trouble themselves to write such an exhaustive and interesting account as that compiled by Captain Bretel of the *Sydney*. It is too long to reproduce even in part in this letter but I will give the note with which Captain Bretel concludes. It runs thus:—"All the observations that I have been able to take have confirmed me in the opinion that when one is actually within the extreme limit of a typhoon, the centre may be found by turning one's back to the wind and by stretching out the left arm four points to the left; when one is nearer the centre it is necessary to allow 5 points. The nearer one is to the centre the more points should the arm be extended; and finally, 8 points when the tempest is at the height of its violence, when one is on the very fringe of the centre."

The *Hiogo News* of yesterday reported the finding of a man on the Concession with dynamite cartridges in his possession all ready for discharge, fuses attached; and added, it may be that he was told off to commit some outrage, or that he accidentally came by the explosives, but his very unsatisfactory replies are to say the least of them, suspicious. It may be well to observe that Kobe has hitherto been free from outrages of any kind.

Kobe, 15th September.

SHANSI NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The rains appear to be over at last. It rained so much that the irreverent Chinese said *lao t'ien yeh*,—whatever they meant by that—did nothing but make it rain. Many of the farmers say that more than half of their crops have been spoiled.

At Taiyuan Fu lately, a poor fellow was made to undergo a most cruel form of punishment. He was compelled to enter a cage which is so arranged as to render it impossible for him either to stand or sit or lie down. It is said he is to be left there until he dies. One cannot but wonder that such a barbarous punishment can be inflicted among a people so enlightened as the Chinese in some respects are.

Mr. King, of P'ingyang Fu, last week received a severe kick on the upper jaw from a cart mule, knocking out several teeth and loosening others.

Some ladies of the C.I.M. have recently started a school for girls at Taning Hsien. Several pupils have already been received, notwithstanding that all who enter the school are strictly required to unbind their feet. It is somewhat rare in this province to see a Chinese woman with large feet; hence the requirement is a severer test than it probably is in places at the coast. These ladies have thus made a beginning in a good work, and who can tell whereunto it may grow?

26th August.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the Soochow missionaries held the first meeting of the new autumn season. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: the Rev. J. C. Brittain, President; the Rev. Joseph Bailie, Vice-President; Mr. John W. Paxton, Secretary. The literary entertainment was furnished by the Rev. Dr. Parker, who read a paper based upon a Chinese book

壹是紀始. *The beginning of things.* This treats of the time and place of the beginning of many of the customs, social and religious, business and political, arts, inventions, manufactures, etc., that exist

among the Chinese. More than 2,200 subjects are treated of in twenty-two volumes. Quotations are given from numerous books in which the subjects treated are first mentioned. While some of the statements must of course be received with caution, it appears to be on the whole trustworthy.

The essay was well prepared and presented for consideration a mass of purely native thought. As the society specially encourages the study of native books, this paper was savoury meat such as we love. After doing justice to this highly appreciated literary food the society paid due attention to the substantial repast provided by Dr. and Mrs. Park, whose hospitality was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

As I write I hear the patter of the much needed rain, which will relieve the poor peasants from the grinding toil, with which they have been compelled by the drought to pump water upon the rice fields.

19th September.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

For about a week now, the people of the south-plain villages have been in a state of suspense, as to whether or not they were to be flooded. Indeed, it was reported on the 4th that the Grand Canal had broken its south bank, west of the city. This was afterwards contradicted. The truth appears to be that the rising water had reached the very brim of the bank, and was only prevented from overflowing by the greatest care and vigilance. And another danger was that those living north of the canal would watch for an unguarded place and moment, and cut the bank in order to relieve their own congestion. This was prevented by keeping mounted soldiers continually riding up and down, and carefully guarding against such acts. Such deeds are of frequent occurrence, and in the majority of cases, cannot be dignified as acts of self-preservation or relief after their fields have been flooded several feet deep; it only extends the calamity and increases the amount of suffering by cruelly involving many others in the same distress. Within the last day or two there has been a very slight fall in the river, but not enough to remove anxiety. It is cloudy to-day, and apparently rain-clouds have passed to the westward. Should they discharge heavily in the mountains, it is difficult to predict the consequences. Thousands of refugees are quartered in and about the city, mainly in mat huts, and there is likely to be a great deal of suffering the coming winter,—probably of petty thieving also.

I am sorry for the slight error in one of my former communications, referred to by an "occasional" correspondent, August 17th. I intended to refer to the temporary structure, though if I mistake not something more than the approaches had been done towards the permanent bridge at Lanchow. I am also sorry for the assertion of "adventence" made by your "occasional." I think he is mistaken. I do not know that I am in any better position than others to obtain information concerning the Railroad. So far as I have obtained any information, I have heard no word of disparagement of those who are doing all in their power to advance the interests of their employers, while I have heard frequent reference to some of their labour, and to the immense difficulties connected with such projects in this land. Let us do the things that make for peace, and so help on all such projects. Most heartily do I thank your "occasional" for his commendation of my general accuracy,—it is only that after which every one should strive, especially correspondents.

10th September.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Congress has adjourned, and the members have fittid away as if by magic. The World's Fair people wanted a loan of \$5,000,000, but they finally concluded to accept a gift of \$2,500,000 instead. They had a hard fight to get even that. Finally the Bill was passed, and signed immediately by President Harrison at the capital, after which he started on a special train to join his wife. The \$2,500,000 may be coined into souvenir half-dollars, for which some enterprising parties have made an offer of \$4,000,000. Bids of \$150 have been made for the first coins minted. It has been too hot for activity in anything of late, and while there is abundance of political ammunition in the newspapers there is very little political news.

The new cruiser *Columbia*, recently launched from Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia, is a new type of vessel, and deserves some comment. Secretary Tracy says that it unites "a sufficient armament with complete protection against light guns to a high speed and extraordinary coal capacity hitherto unknown in vessels intended for purposes of war or commerce, and making her a match for the swiftest merchant ship, armed or unarmed, as well as for the most advanced type of modern commerce destroyers found abroad." There are three sets of triple-expansion engines, driving three screws, two of which are placed in the usual position of twin screws, the third amidships and about 15 feet abaft the others. With the single screw a speed of fifteen knots, with the three working together twenty-two knots in an ordinary sea, is easily obtained. The engines are capable of developing 23,000 horse-power (indicated). The coal capacity is 2,000 tons, with which the vessel can steam 25,000 miles, without re-coaling. The dimensions are, load-line length 400 feet, beam 58 feet, mean draught 23 feet, with coal bunkers full 26 feet. The ventilating arrangements and electric lighting machinery are the best known, and the officers and crew have exceptionally spacious and comfortable accommodations. The above data are said to be from the navy department, but as regards the feat of steaming 25,000 miles with 2,000 tons of coal, it should be said that this is only done on paper. In other words, it is the result of calculations made by a traditional method adopted by naval engineers in England as well as in the United States. Nobody can tell why such things are done, but it is necessary to cut down the 25,000 miles by one-half, or more, in order to get the results to be anticipated in practice.

The financial situation in the United States is at the present time a subject of great interest to the business world, and especially to those countries having a silver currency. Certain of the financial newspapers abroad, especially the *Statist* and the *Economist* of London, have been discussing the situation in this country in a manner to create distrust of American securities. While it is true that the conditions on this side are not all that could be desired at the present time, partly owing to our silver coinage and the unusual demand for gold abroad, the prospects are by no means so discouraging as our British friends have represented them. They neglect to take full account of the enormous resources and productiveness of this country. It is true enough that London has been selling American stocks for the past two years quite freely, but this fact, while it may indicate a want of confidence in London, does not signify that a similar feeling has existed in New York. The fact is, we have bought up the stocks as fast as they were offered, and at the time of the failure of Baring Bros., when large blocks were suddenly unloaded upon us, they were all picked up without the slightest hesitation, and we could have appropriated double the quantity in the same way. Naturally enough, the pessimistic sel-

ling brought down prices, but only temporarily. In August 1890 the average price of twenty active stocks in New York was 91.78. In December this fell to 76.77 on account of large sales. During the next year, 1891, the prices fluctuated between 80 and 89, until December, when they rose to 92.95. These figures show that there is no distrust here of our own securities.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the probable result of our coinage of silver and exportation of gold. The price of silver has lately declined to 82½ cents. It is obvious, therefore, that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces each month by this government is not sufficient to sustain the price in the market. But nobody in his senses ever supposed it would. The policy is a very bad one in every respect, but if not carried too far it will not seriously interfere with business, because the country is able to maintain the value of the silver dollar for use at home. We are no longer a debtor nation. Our silver money is only for use in our own country, and thus far it is accepted on a par with gold. When our own people begin to lose faith in the government's ability to pay gold on demand for its silver dollars, then, but not before, may we anticipate disaster. There is another element, which is that the demand for silver in India depends very much upon the annual crop production. This year being a season of shortage in grain in that country, less silver is required there for exchanges, hence the market price declines. We may expect to see much lower prices for silver before long. Our government purchases must soon come to an end. The greatest buyer out of the market, the price must decline very rapidly, unless the conditions are anticipated by the producers. The effect upon the banks of India and China is likely to be very serious, since they have assets in silver and liabilities in gold. But so far as this country is concerned, if every ounce of silver held in the Treasury against silver certificates were lost, the wealth and resources of the country are sufficient to sustain our credit. This is a fact not fully appreciated by writers abroad; but it is of fundamental importance in any discussion or criticism of our financial policy. I have not a word to offer in defence of the policy itself. It was a compromise in the first place, the best that could be made at the time, and it has been continued too long already, but not long enough to seriously embarrass the nation.

Owing to the serious depreciation in the value of silver, and the futile efforts of the India bankers to maintain the rate of exchange, it is probable that England will be disposed to regard the coming Monetary Conference with more interest than hitherto. The only good, so far as I can see likely to result from the Conference is, that it will doubtless throw a clearer light upon the monetary relation between gold and silver, a matter which is just now very much beclouded by the specious, but unsound, arguments of the double standard advocates. The only way to establish and maintain a parity between gold and silver is by international control of the mining and output of silver, which is practically impossible.

As regards our gold exports, large as they have been,—amounting to about \$32,000,000 during the last two years,—the fact is overlooked that this is less than half of our gold production. The comparatively small amount of gold just now in the U. S. Treasury as already mentioned in one of my recent letters is really a matter of no consequence. This gold will come back to us later in the year, and London will again be a good buyer of our securities as soon as the little flurry of distrust is over, which will be, perhaps, in the course of another month. One fact which should have its influence upon the judgment of our foreign critics is this, that during the past twenty years, this country has paid off about 2,000 million dollars of war debt. The

prosperity which has enabled us to do that so easily is not likely to desert us, whatever mistakes our political financiers may make, in the near future. But there is no reason to anticipate any further unwise legislation in regard to coinage. When the coinage question comes forward again it will be as a subject of great national importance, freed from the influences of local politics and a Presidential campaign. The good sense of the people will then find clear expression, to the discomfiture of the demagogues in Congress, who, while they talk very loud, are not so influential as they seem to be. The repeal of our silver coinage law may be confidently anticipated next winter.

There is a rumour that the present Chinese minister, Mr. Tsui, is to be recalled, and that a former secretary of legation is to be his successor. It is said that one reason for Mr. Tsui's recall is that he was connected with the scheme of a Chinese bank, in a manner objectionable to his government.

A Washington man, noted as a bicyclist, has made a record for himself by descending from the top of Pike's Peak to the lower railway terminus, eight and three quarter miles, on a unicycle "without handle—bars, pedals or saddle." Without the attachments mentioned I hardly think there could be anything left of the machine but a wheel, and just how a man can attach himself to a rolling wheel is more than I propose to explain,—it is not my story.

Before these lines are in print there will be on the top of Mount Washington, N. H., at an elevation of 6,300 feet, the largest and highest search-light in the world. It will be visible at a distance of 150 miles. Newspapers can be read at a distance of six miles. By means of an instrument placed in front of the great thirty-inch lens, the Morse system of dots and dashes will be shown, and telegrams can be thus flashed over the surrounding country.

Washington, D. C. 15th August.

Among the strange and unsolved mysteries of the records of crime, a double murder which took place recently at Fall River, Mass., bids fair to have a place. Andrew J. Borden, a reputable and wealthy citizen, seventy-six years of age, and his wife, were murdered by blows upon the head with a hatchet of some kind, in broad daylight, and no trace of the murderer or motive for the deed has been discovered. So far as can be learned only two other persons were in the house at the time, the daughter Lizzie and the servant girl. The latter is not implicated in the affair in any way, but suspicion fastens itself upon the daughter, although it is only sustained by a chain of most remarkable, but purely circumstantial, evidence. It is almost incredible that a stranger could have passed in or out of the house unobserved by the inmates or by neighbours, yet the implement used by the murderer has not been found. There was no noise heard by anybody, not even that caused by the falling of Mrs. Borden, who was a large and heavy person. There was an interval of time, of perhaps more than an hour, between the two deeds. Mr. Borden was killed in the parlour, Mrs. Borden in a bed-room up stairs. Both died instantly, without a struggle, indicating that the assailant was either very stealthy in approaching the victims, or else that the latter had no suspicion of murderous designs.

Miss Lizzie tells a story which does not accord strictly with the facts since observed. She says that her mother received a note from a neighbour early in the morning asking her to call, as she was ill, and that her mother went out in response to the note before Miss Lizzie came downstairs. The note has not been found, nor can any person be discovered in the town who acknowledges having written such a note,

and there is no evidence that Mrs. Borden was out of the house that morning. Mr. Borden went to the bank, of which he was a director, but returned home at half-past ten and reclined for a doze on the parlour sofa, where he was afterwards found dead. The girl Bridget saw him there, spoke with him and went up stairs.

Miss Lizzie also passed him on the way to the barn where she went to get some pieces of lead to make sinkers for a fishing expedition. While in the barn she heard cries of distress, and rushed into the house, where she found her father dead, and afterwards discovered her mother, also murdered, upstairs. On the face of it, the sinker story is improbable, for one would scarcely expect a daughter of a wealthy family to make sinkers for fishing tackle out of old lead pipe. But the police have not discovered a trace of a footprint in the thick layer of dust on the floor of the unused barn. There are suspicions of poisoning attached to the case, and a chemical examination of the bodies is in progress now. Miss Lizzie is under arrest, but she has borne herself with remarkable nerve and self-possession through the entire course of the investigation. The only motive she could have had to commit the deed was a possible hope of inheriting the property, which is estimated at about \$500,000. But is it possible that for such a motive a young woman could have the nerve and cool determination, first to murder her step-mother, and then, after an interval of an hour-and-a-half, to repeat her frightful crime on the person of her aged father? It seems incredible—yet the stubborn fact of the reality of the crime itself is before us, and a fiendish murderer is about in some garb, be it woman or man. In this case, as in so many others, a perfectly innocent man has accused himself of the crime, and desired to be hanged for it. He is doubtless insane.

Affairs at the Carnegie mills have scarcely had time to quiet down, the strikers suffering a most signal defeat, when we hear of an uprising of railway switchmen at Buffalo, who, after a few days of threatening talk, began making assaults upon employees of the various roads, and setting fire to loaded cars. The roads at first involved were the Erie and the Lehigh Valley. Considerable valuable property was destroyed, but the military was called out and order was enforced. A striker was shot dead while turning a switch in front of a passenger train. A number of trains were derailed, and traffic greatly interrupted. The switchmen of the N. Y. Central have been ordered out, but there are only a few union men on that line. It is a fight over wages and entirely unjustified. The course of the men has been such as to leave them but little sympathy from the public. The labour unions of this country are a menace to our industrial enterprises, and they must be summarily extinguished or they will lead to most disastrous consequences. The present trouble on the railroads is by no means suppressed, although more than 7,000 soldiers are under arms at Buffalo. Trains are running under military protection, it is true, but the strike is well organised, and it is liable to spread to New York and Chicago, and lead to no end of trouble. But the railway officers take the right view of the matter. They realise that the time has come when they must show themselves masters of their own business. Next year the World's Fair will give a great increase of business to every road, and it is important to have all labour troubles adjusted before then. If the roads can only secure freedom from interference by refusing to employ any man who belongs to a labour union then they must act upon this principle in future. The indications are that the strike is practically at an end, because freight is being handled every day. But if the trainmen, and firemen, and telegraph operators should join the strikers, as

has been intimated, it would be a most serious and protracted struggle, and a source of great loss on both sides. At this moment it is not known what action the firemen will take before morning.

The coal mining region in Tennessee north of Knoxville has been the scene of riot and anarchy, which has defied all the efforts of the local authorities to suppress. The Cumberland Coal Company has had in its employ at the mines about ninety-five convicts, who were confined within a stockade at Oliver Springs and guarded by fifty picked guards and about forty militiamen. These were attacked by a force of a thousand or more miners. Reinforcements could not reach the scene because the miners had displaced rails, and stopped communication. The stockade was at the mercy of the miners, who took possession, sent the convicts on a train to Knoxville, and burned the stockade. Near by was Fort Anderson, which guarded the way to another stockade. The fort was attacked but could not be taken. The fighting was for a time quite active, but the loss of life cannot now be definitely stated. A flag of truce was shown by the miners, which induced Captain Anderson to leave the fort for a parley with the miners, who immediately made him a prisoner. He was told to sign an order for the surrender of the fort, or he would suffer instant death from a pistol held against his head by a noted outlaw, but he refused. He was carried off and lodged at a hotel, where it was said he was in danger of lynching.

Three thousand armed miners in mountains and forest, are a dangerous enemy to meet. But after a succession of outrages, the destruction of property, cutting of telegraph wires, taking possession of the railways and placing dynamite cartridges on the roadways where the military was expected to march, the citizens of Knoxville and Chattanooga became roused, and arming themselves with such weapons as they could procure, started on the war-path. The State militia was also called out, and now after several fatal encounters, some of the miners have been forced to surrender, and Capt. Anderson has been rescued. The uprising in this case is a protest against convict labour in the mines, but even those who are in sympathy with the principle involved cannot approve of the course of the miners. The riots will be suppressed, but it may be at the expense of considerable loss of life, for the miners are well armed, experienced woodsmen, and determined fighters.

The three leading articles in the *Herald* of July 22nd on International Bimetallism did not come to me until my preceding letter, in which reference was made to the silver question, was closed. It seems to me that the great fallacy in the argument in favour of the universal monetisation of silver, is not in the logic or facts brought out by the articles in question, but in the practicability of any proposed remedy for the actual conditions. Gold is merchandise, and silver is merchandise, and the coining of either of them into money does not change their relative value, except in so far as such coining increases the demand for one or the other and thus raises the price in the market. Now, the conditions of silver mining are such that it would be still a profitable business if the price of silver were reduced even below the present rate. I cannot understand how any government, or any combination of governments, can establish by a fiat an absolute or a relative value of a metal like silver, any more than of a commodity like tea or grain. The only possible way to maintain a parity of values is by international control of the production of silver. All the governments of the world cannot effectively buck against commercial values. To maintain the price of silver by purchases, would eventually bankrupt any nation on the face of the earth. India is already demanding a gold basis for her currency. The foreigners in China

and Japan must soon follow suit. But we are told there is not gold enough to go around. There is not gold enough in this country to pay for the real estate in New York city alone, and yet we are on a gold basis in the United States. It is true that we must have a supplementary currency, and so we have. We have notes payable in gold, and we have silver coin and silver certificates, but one of these is as good as the other. This fact was clearly demonstrated the other day when the New York bankers presented \$1,950,000 in silver certificates at the sub-treasury and received the same number of gold dollars for them, for shipment abroad. Undoubtedly there is gold enough available to establish a sound basis for the world's currency. But it must be a reserve in government treasuries. As for the actual circulating medium in the various countries, if governments can stamp an artificial value on silver, they can do the same on lead or iron, but it would be much more sensible to use paper at once,—for after all, the actual value of such currency for business, whether silver or paper, depends upon public confidence in the ability of the government which issues it to redeem it.

Twice within a few days has the fastest trotting record been broken on the Washington Track, at Chicago. The champion trotter of the world now is *Nancy Hanks*, a bay mare, six years old, 15½ hands, 870 pounds, by *Happy Medium* out of a *Dictator* mare. She was purchased last year for \$35,000 by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. The heat against time was trotted at Chicago on the 17th of August. The record was half a mile in 1.03½, one mile in 2.07½. The first quarter was made at a 2.06 gait. The interest of the persons on the Grand Stand was most intense. There was not a sound at the finish, but pandemonium followed as the record was displayed. The track was in the best possible condition and there was no wind, so that the trial was eminently fair. The driver and trainer, Doble, thinks that the mare will make even a better record, for she trotted very steadily and was not urged except by the voice and a movement of the whip.

The second record breaker is the pacer, *Hal Pointer*, a bay gelding, 16 hands, by *Tom Hall* out of *Snowhaven*. The trial was made 18th August on the same track and under the same conditions as the trial of *Nancy Hanks*. The time made was just two seconds better than the record of the day before, 2.05½. The first quarter was made in 31½, half 1.02½, three-quarters 1.34. The animal is owned by Henry Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y. who paid \$15,000 for him.

I have already in the course of these letters mentioned the great expansion of the long-distance telephone. I frequently use an instrument myself, with which one can speak to a person in New York city with no more effort than in ordinary conversation. But news has come from Paris that a French electrician has made a discovery which will enable conversation to be carried on between Paris and New York. The information seems to be reliable, but we must await further developments before saying more. Next we shall hear of a line of communication to the moon.

Washington, D. C., 20th August.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, a pure and scientifically prepared tooth powder, antacid, antiparasitic and slightly alkaline, it penetrates to the hidden flaws and crevices of the teeth where decay originates, removes tartar, polishes and preserves the enamel, prevents and arrests decay and sweetens the breath; is free from acid or gritty ingredients. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes red or grey hair a permanent brown or black, 4s. Ask dealers in perfumery for ROWLANDS' articles.

Peking Gazettes.**ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE***(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)*

9th August.

CAPTURE OF ROBBERS.

About the beginning of summer last year, the Taotai of the Grand Canal was in his boat at a place near T'eng Hsien in Shantung, when he was attacked by a particularly audacious party of robbers. He himself was wounded and a quantity of government treasure was stolen. When the matter was reported to the Throne, the Emperor considered the matter unusually serious, and stripped of their rank both the Magistrate of T'eng Hsien and the local military officer. An energetic search was made for the robbers, and by degrees nine of them were arrested, one being the leader of the gang. One other was killed in resisting capture. As the number of the robbers had been discovered to be eighteen, more than half their number have thus been brought to justice. It is therefore humbly requested that the Emperor will restore to their rank the two cashiered officers, by whose diligence the arrests were effected. In urging this the Governor represents that the magistrate had only held his post fourteen days before the affair occurred; on the fourteenth day he went away to pay his respects to the prefect, and the next night the robbery took place. It thus could not be ascribed to previous laxity on his part.—*Request granted.*

DONATION BY DISGRACED OFFICIAL.

A donation of Tls. 15,000 has been made towards the cost of moving villagers in Shantung from flooded lands, and settling them on higher ground. The giver is a disgraced magistrate who was cashiered on the recommendation of the late Governor of the province. He had been accused of two misdemeanours. One was inflicting heavy fines on the parties concerned in lawsuits which came before him. It is now stated that the proceeds of the fines were devoted to building a college, and not to his private use. The other was some offence connected with the salt revenue, for which apparently there was no excuse, except that it was an old custom. The Governor states that neither of the offences are among those considered irredeemable, and begs that the man's liberality may be rewarded by his restoration to his former rank.—*Granted.*

10th August.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN HONAN.

According to a memorial from the Governor of Honan there have been serious floods in the part of the province which lies to the north of the Yellow River. In the first half of July there were already heavy rains, and the low lands in several districts were reported as being under water. But after the middle of the month the Wei River rose suddenly as much as twenty feet, flooding the land and running into the moat of Weihui Fu. The city gates were closed and blocked to prevent the entrance of the water, but outside the whole country was a wide sea. Many villages were under water; and it was feared that some people had been hurt by the falling of their houses. Somewhat similar reports came in from Hsinhsiang Hsien, a little higher up the Wei River; and there was a great freshet in the Tan River at Huai-ch'ing Fu, but the consequences there seem to have been less serious. The memorialist hopes that with the present fine weather the water will run off early enough to enable the people to replant their ground and get a crop after all. But

as there must be a good deal of suffering in the inundated villages round Weihui Fu, he has sent three thousand taels to be expended in the building of temporary refuges or the distribution of food, as may seem best to the officials in charge.

The Emperor's Decree orders all necessary steps to be taken for the relief of the sufferers.

11th August.

OUTRAGE BY SALT SMUGGLERS.

About three years ago the late Governor of Shantung reported the murder of a number of government servants by salt smugglers in the district of Wei Hsien. The present governor now furnishes a final statement concerning the affair which has taken all this time to settle. An officer in the preventive service had his headquarters at a licensed salt shop in one of the villages in the district. There was a good deal of illicit trade going on in the neighbourhood, the poor people gladly buying from the smugglers the small quantities required for their daily use. One day a watcher caught one of the smugglers, and took him to the salt shop above mentioned. The officer examined the prisoner, and, having forced him to give up the names of some of his accomplices, sent five soldiers to find and arrest them. In the meantime a number of the prisoner's friends came to beg for his release; but they were met by a stern refusal. On the return home, finding the five soldiers in their village, they seized them and placed them under a guard in a deserted temple, where they determined to keep them as hostages. A party of seventeen men then assembled, armed themselves with what weapons they could, and marched in a body to the salt shop. Arriving there, they proposed to make an exchange of prisoners, and when the officer would not listen to them, they began to make a disturbance. It happened to be market day, and many of the people present were illicit buyers or sellers of salt, so that a sympathising crowd was easily collected. At length the rioters became so violent, that two of the soldiers inside fired off their guns to frighten them, and in so doing unfortunately wounded one or two men, and killed a bystander outright. The assailants then became more furious than ever and forced their way into the yard. The officer and his men tried to resist them, but were most of them knocked over and left wounded on the ground. After this some of the rioters dispersed, but the remainder agreed to burn down the salt shop. A stack of millet stalks was standing close by, and so it was easily set on fire. Some of the wounded men managed to struggle out; but the remainder, and the officer himself, were unable to move, and therefore were burnt to death. Meanwhile the uninjured soldiers were some of them trying to extinguish the flames, and the others attempting to arrest those of the rioters who remained on the spot. After two of them had been wounded in so doing, a third fired and knocked over two of the smugglers. The rest of the smugglers then turned upon them, seized them, bound them, and, dragging them to the blazing house, threw them into the fire. Five men were killed in this way. The leader of the smugglers then proposed to finish the business by putting to death the prisoners in the deserted temple. With the help of some of his companions he took the men and drowned four of them in a river close by, the fifth managing to make his escape.

The affair naturally caused a great stir, and the magistrate was removed from his post. As time went on several of the criminals were arrested; and the Governor now reports the sentences which he has passed. But as the worst of the criminals have all died in prison, the punishments allotted are of little interest. The magistrate is exculpated by the Governor from all responsibility for the outbreak.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

REWARD FOR CHARITABLE DONATION.

The Governor of Shantung represents that two years ago the late Li Feng-chang of Hofei (brother of Li Hung-chang) gave ten thousand articles of wadded clothing for the use of the distressed people in Shantung. At the time he disclaimed all wish for reward. But now that he is dead, the memorialist suggests that he should be promoted in rank from the lower grade of the first class to the upper grade of the first class.—*Granted.*

12th August.

REWARD FOR GETTING TELEGRAPH POLES.

Two years ago a line of telegraph was erected from Sian Fu through Kansu to Chiayü Kuan, a distance of 2,900 li. The poles were furnished by military officers, who went off with their soldiers into the mountains and cut down trees for the purpose. In many cases this was a long and difficult task. The commander-in-chief in Kansu thinks that the said officers are worthy of some reward; and considers that such a recognition of their services would have a good effect in view of the present extending of the line into Turkestan, for which poles must be provided in a similar way. A list of recommendations is forwarded through the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.—*Referred to the Board of War.*

13th August

YELLOW RIVER IN SHANTUNG.

In continuation of a previous report, which was dated the 20th July, the Governor of Shantung presents a memorial concerning the state of the Yellow River in his province. A good deal of severe labour has been required at various points, and one embankment built by the people has been overflowed; but this is an annual affair and not in any way serious. In fact things are going fairly well everywhere, except at one place, Shihchiawu, on the North side of the river in the district of Chinan Fu. Here a sandbank on the south shore drives the stream against the north bank. The water is forty feet deep, and washes away the embankment as fast as it is strengthened. A crescent-shaped wall, seven hundred yards long, is being constructed behind; but whether it can be completed in time, the memorialist is not yet able to say; stones are also being procured and thrown into the hole at the dangerous point.

YELLOW RIVER IN HONAN.

The Director-General of the Yellow River reports that a sudden rise has taken place both in the Yellow River and the Ch'ien River. There has been danger threatened at certain points; but so far it has been successfully combated by the memorialist's staff.

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

The Governor of Fengtien reports serious floods in the valley of the Liao River and its tributaries. The spring rains, says the memorialist, had been very seasonable, and the crops were very promising. But on the 3rd of July heavy rain began to fall, and on the 6th, the 7th and the 10th it came down in torrents, not stopping day or night. The Liao and its tributaries overflowed their banks, and the lowlying lands and villages were inundated in no less than nine districts, namely Ch'ang-t'u, K'ang-p'ing, K'aiyuan, T'iehling, Ch'eng-t'eng, Hsin-min, Kuangning, Liaoyang and Haich'eng. In some places too there had been loss of life from falling houses. As the people generally speaking are poor, there is a great deal of distress at the moment, and the distribution of relief is necessary. The memorialist has therefore appropriated Tls. 30,000 for this purpose, and has despatched officers to co-operate with the local authorities in taking care of the sufferers. The sky has since cleared, and it is hoped that there will not be any recurrence of the calamity. If the fine weather continues, there will be good crops on the higher

lands, which are of far wider extent, and the mischief done to those on the low ground will not seriously affect the general prosperity.

LOCUSTS IN CHIHLI.

Owing to the absence of rain, says the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, locusts appeared at the beginning of summer in the country to the east of Peking and in the Prefectures of Tientsin and Hochien. Wherever their occurrence was reported, the local authorities were ordered to destroy them, and the military commanders were instructed to give their assistance. This was before the insects were able to fly, when their extermination was a comparatively easy matter. The military and civil authorities afterwards reported that they had made away with vast quantities, and had pretty nearly destroyed them all. Though a few had flown away to other places, still after the heavy rains in July, there was no danger to be apprehended from them. In the south a few have flown over from Shantung, where they had been brought into existence by the long drought. But orders were given to deal with them, and they have not done any harm to the crops.

14th August.

HOUSEBREAKING BY A LARGE GANG.

One night in the spring of last year a body of twenty-five men entered the town of Ch'üchou by a gap in the city wall. They made their way to a large silk goods shop, broke open the door, wounded one of the servants, and carried off a quantity of plunder. Afterwards fourteen of the robbers were arrested, and several of them were found to be men who had committed other crimes. Two of them died in prison, and the others have all been summarily beheaded, under the law which orders that punishment for all who take part in a robbery, where any of the number are armed with foreign fire-arms.

PUNISHMENT FOR CAUSING SUICIDE.

Eight years ago the Manchu commandant at Ch'ingchou in Shantung dismissed a clerk for incompetence. The clerk got into trouble by making a noise at the commandant's gate; but the affair was arranged, and he went away as a tutor, after which he did not misbehave again in any way. The commandant however used to hear noises and the breaking of tiles on the roof of his house at night. He suspected that it was the clerk coming to spy about, and he took to carrying a pistol for his own protection. Afterwards, in the spring of last year, he was told that people were throwing about bricks and tiles in the clerk's yard. He sent for one of the corporals under his orders, and told him that the clerk was reported to be a sorcerer. He added that the clerk had accused the corporal of throwing the bricks and tiles about. The corporal went and had a fight with the clerk, after which he laid a complaint before the commandant. The commandant sent everybody out of the room, and then suggested to him that he should accuse the clerk of having asked him to help assassinate the commandant. The corporal, who was afraid to disobey his superior, accordingly lodged a petition to the above effect. But this was not enough; the commandant in the same secret way told him to lay a further complaint charging the clerk with having practised witchcraft, and naming one Ch'eng-lai as able to substantiate the fact. Ch'eng-lai, who was also one of the commandant's men, was similarly made to say that, being a neighbour of the clerk, he had seen the latter moving stones and jars by means of sorcery. The case was brought before the civil authorities, upon which the clerk accused the complainants of acting out of spite, and detailed certain grudges that they had against him. As both parties stuck to their story, it was

found necessary to remove the case to a higher court. This alarmed the corporal, and he went to see the commandant. The latter would not receive him; whereupon he stood in the doorway and shouted out in every one's hearing that if he were not admitted he would tell the truth. The commandant was terrified at this, and soon afterwards shot himself, leaving a paper to the effect that the clerk, the corporal and Ch'eng-lai had been conspiring together against him. These being the facts, the Governor of Shantung and the Tartar Lieutenant-General find that the corporal drove the commandant to commit suicide; and as the latter was the superior officer of the former, the penalty for the offence is strangulation. But under the special circumstances they think that this penalty would be too severe, and propose to reduce it one degree, namely to flogging and banishment. Ch'eng-lai, for bringing a false charge, is sentenced to a lighter flogging. The clerk is entirely acquitted.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

15th August.

EXAMINATIONS IN SHANTUNG.

The Literary Chancellor of Shantung reports that from the first month to the beginning of the sixth he was engaged in examining the students, first in Ch'üfu, and then in Yen-chou, Ts'ao-chou, Tung-ch'ang and Lin-ch'ing; after which he returned to hold the examinations at Chinan Fu. The acquirements of the candidates were good, and their behaviour satisfactory in the hall. The memorialist himself kept an active supervision over them, so as to check any commencement of improper practices. There was also plenty of excellent material among the military students; and full numbers could be passed in both schools. The Manchu garrison at T'echou afforded the proper number of successful candidates. In every place the memorialist gave most earnest advice to those whom he examined, urging them to perfect themselves so as to respond to His Majesty's wishes. In all the districts he traversed the rainfall had been sufficient. The crops were good and the people tranquil.

PROGRESS OF GRAIN FLEET.

The Director General reports the progress made by the fleet of junks engaged in carrying tribute rice to Tientsin by the way of the Grand Canal. On the 17th of June the whole fleet, which is divided into eighteen detachments, passed northwards from Chining Chou, the memorialist's officers strenuously urging them to make their way with all possible rapidity. This was a difficult business, on account of the shallowness of the water; for there had been very little rain, and the Wen River was extremely low. Fortunately some useful showers came at last and the progress of the junks was easier. On the 3rd of July they had reached Shihli Pu where the Yellow River is crossed. It was found on measuring that the Yellow River was at a higher level than the canal. The gates therefore were opened and the junks passed into the river. One after another they made their way to T'ao-ch'eng Fu on the opposite side, and by the 18th July they had all entered the northern canal. In view of the difficulty, that there always is in getting across the Yellow River, the passage this year may be considered very successful. The fleet is being urged onward with all possible speed; and another report will be made as soon as it has all passed out of the province of Shantung and entered Chihli.

16th August.

AFFAIRS IN HEILUNGCHIANG.

The high authorities of Heilungchiang report that the measurement of the land in Suihuat'ing was undertaken last May. The rebellion at Tungshuitai was put down thoroughly, and steps were taken to tranquillise the district, so that there should

be no interference with the surveying operations. All the people returned to their homes and perfect quiet prevailed. As a warning to every one the land of the rebel chiefs was confiscated and the tenants in occupation of it were removed. The surveying was carried on in a proper manner, and the people had no complaints to make against the officers. On account of the lateness of the season they were able to measure the fields even up to midsummer without injuring any of the crops. But the country having been colonised thirty years, there were a number of intricate lawsuits among the people. Numerous petitions were presented everywhere to the memorialists. The hearing of these cases was entrusted, as seemed best, either to the local officials or to the travelling justices, so that they might be terminated without delay. There were two very important matters which have been left for arrangement when the memorialists can meet and discuss them in person. These are police measures for the prevention of robberies with violence, and the establishment of farming colonies for the benefit of the Manchu soldiers. The quantity of land which had been measured up to the middle of July was 170,000 *shang* (of six *mow* each). Besides this there is a little more, either not yet measured, or measured but not yet reported. The rain since the beginning of the summer has been sufficient, but not too much, and a good harvest may be expected.

17th August.

LAND FREED FROM TAXATION.

Three years ago there were serious floods in Chenp'ing Hsien, which forms part of Chiaying Chou in the Canton Province. Relief was distributed by the then Governor-General; and the Emperor sanctioned the remission of the year's land tax in certain localities. In consequence of representations recently addressed to the present Governor-General, an inspection has been made of some of the ground then flooded. It is found to have become a permanent marsh, and there is no prospect of the owners being able to cultivate it again. In the regulations of the Board of Revenue it is laid down that, if land be flooded and buried in sand so as not to be worth tilling, the higher authorities should verify the fact and apply to have the land tax taken off. Also, an Imperial Decree of two years ago graciously ordained that a representation to the Throne should be made wherever land tax was being paid on fields which had been overwhelmed or obliterated. It appears from the registers that Chenp'ing Hsien contains 16,542 *mow* of land assessed for taxation; and that the land tax thereon in money and kind amounts to Tls. 2,968, and 947 piculs of rice. The acreage of the spoilt land is 1,125 *mow*, assessed at Tls. 29.76, and 7 piculs of rice. This land having become really worthless, it is requested that the Emperor will graciously allow the register to be altered in accordance with the above particulars.—*Referred to the Board of Revenue.*

18th August.

No documents of interest.

19th August.

SONS ACCOMPANYING FATHER.

A Manchu official, named T'uan-Liang, states that he has three sons. The eldest, aged twenty-one years, has already obtained a Master's Degree. The second is twenty, and the third ten years old. They are all at the present moment studying in Peking. The memorialist is very busy with his official duties and has no one to look after his household affairs. He begs that his three sons may be permitted to accompany him to his post, in order that the eldest one may take charge of memorialist's house, and the two others continue their studies under his eye.—*Granted.*

CAPTURE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM LAUNCH.

The Viceroy at Canton states that Sung Fu-ch'ing, commander of the force at "The Three Rivers," did not appear a very competent officer and it was feared that he would make a mess of his duties of looking after pirates and keeping a check on the Yao aborigines. The memorialist therefore removed him to a similar post at Lungmen, and desired the Commodore at Pahlhoi to keep an eye upon his conduct. The latter officer has reported that Captain Sung does not keep his men in good training and employs so many of them for work on shore that his war junks are not properly manned and not fit to go to sea. The Commodore has spoken to him many times, but it is all of no use. Also, another officer, Lieutenant Chang Ch'ing-hsiang, was in charge of a steamer on the look-out for salt smugglers. The steamer was captured and plundered by a number of pirates, who had been allowed to come on board as guides, and many of the crew were wounded. After this the pirates robbed several passing vessels, and then went off. Lieutenant Chang is blameworthy, both for losing his vessel in the first instance, and afterwards for failing to track the pirates. A number of them have since been arrested by other officers either in the interior or on the foreign frontier; but Lieutenant Chang himself has not discovered a single one. It is proposed to cashier him, but to keep him on the spot in order to identify any others of the pirate band who may be taken. Captain Sung the memorialist proposes to reduce to the rank of a First Lieutenant, and give him employment as such.—*Approved.*

20th August.

MILITARY EXCESSES IN FUKIEN.

A censor recently complained to the Throne of the excesses committed by the troops of General Sun K'aihua in suppressing the rebellion at T'ehhua Hsien. The Viceroy of Fukien was therefore directed by the Emperor to investigate the matter. According to a report which he has just presented, a certain colonel was employed by the general to deal with some villages in which the leader of the rebellion had concealed himself; and this colonel burnt down more than two hundred houses in the villages in question, thus inflicting loss and hardship on a great many innocent people. The disarming of the people was also made an occasion for many acts of extortion. The colonel is cashiered by Imperial Decree, and the Board is desired to determine a fitting penalty for the general himself.

AN INTRUDER IN THE PALACE.

The Emperor has just received a report from the Board of Punishments which has been examining a man who was brought to it for having forced his way into the Palace. The Emperor is very indignant with the guards and gatekeepers, more especially as the person they allowed to enter proved to be armed. He declares that they have for some time past become very lax and careless in the performance of their duty; and he orders the punishment of the officers and men who were on duty at the time of the unauthorised intrusion.

OFFICIAL CONVICTED OF CRUELTY.

The Emperor is asked to cashier the magistrate of Kueihua in Shansi for reasonless severity in his treatment of the people who were brought before his court and for daring to make use of unlawful means of torture. In according to the application His Majesty expresses great indignation against the offender, whose conduct in other matters will be made a matter of further enquiry.

MURDER BY OFFICIAL SERVANTS.

Two years ago there was a mandarin at Nanking who had been promoted for military service to the rank of magistrate and was in charge of a police office outside

the city. The other principal parties in the affair now narrated were a private servant of the mandarin's named P'an, a policeman belonging to the office and the gatekeeper. One day the mandarin dismissed the servant for breaking a foreign lamp. The policeman, aided by the gatekeeper, tried to get some money out of P'an under the pretence of making him pay for the lamp; but P'an would not submit to the extortion, and a coolness sprang up between them. Some time afterwards, P'an happened to pass by the office late in the afternoon and asked the people to give him a night's lodging. The mandarin happened at the moment to be away in the city on business. The policeman had never forgotten his previous failure to get money out of P'an, and thought he now saw his way to obtain his revenge. He instigated the gatekeeper to say that he had lost a grass-cloth coat, and accused P'an of having stolen it. P'an denied the charge, and strong language passed between the two. The policeman then assaulted him and afterwards tied him up in the gatehouse. Next day, as P'an still refused to pay the value of the coat which was demanded from him, the policeman sent a messenger into the city to tell the mandarin that P'an had been caught robbing that gentleman's clothes' boxes. The mandarin believed the story and came back in the afternoon. Placing himself on the judgment seat he sent for P'an. The latter refused to kneel, and was forced on to his knees by the servants. As he would not acknowledge having committed any theft, the mandarin ordered the policeman and another officer to beat him, each giving ten blows in turn. This went on for some time, but P'an remained contumacious. His stubbornness enraged the mandarin, who made the two men give him more than a thousand blows. The *tipao* and others heard the noise from outside and forced their way in to beg for mercy. It was now about nine o'clock at night, when the mandarin had to go out to patrol the streets. He therefore made the men lift P'an up and tie him to a tree, saying that on his return he would examine him again. He then went out with his retinue, and the other men went off to get their supper. But the policeman remained, and P'an cursed him for laying false charges. The policeman and the gatekeeper, who was also there, beat him with heavy sticks to silence him; but he continued to revile them all the more. Finally they burnt his feet and ankles with hot tongs. When the men who had gone out came back to the place, they begged the torturers to desist. P'an was taken down; but about midnight he expired. In order to keep this from his master's ears the policeman took the corpse with the help of some of his companions, carried it to the public cemetery and buried it. When the mandarin came back and asked for P'an, the policeman said that they had released him. Before long the *tipao* found the corpse and told the father of the dead man. The father lodged a complaint; an investigation was held, and the above facts were elicited. The gatekeeper ran away, but the mandarin and the policeman were brought to justice. Proceedings were somewhat complicated by the deceased's father, who refused to accept the finding of the court. He alleged that the mandarin had himself beaten the deceased, and that the policeman had been bribed to take the guilt upon him. But this objection has been overruled, as the authorities are satisfied of the accuracy of the evidence. The policeman has been sentenced to decapitation, and the magistrate to penal servitude on the post roads in Mongolia. Another man who helped to make away with the corpse has received a lighter punishment.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

IMPORTANT CHARITABLE FOUNDATION.

According to a report made by the magistrate of Nanch'ang to the Governor of

Kiangsi, an expectant prefect named Wei, whose home is in that district, has founded a very important charitable institution for the benefit of members of his family. The work was commenced by the father and mother of the prefect, but they died before they could carry it out. The total sum which he has devoted to this object is Tls. 40,513. He has built a temple, made provision for taking care of an ancestral grave, erected storehouses and a farm; but the income from the main part of the fund, which is invested in land, will be devoted to the support of the poor among his kinsfolk. His family, he says, have resided in the district for many generations, and form a very numerous body. The authorities ask for no reward for this munificent benefactor, though they appreciate the admirable example which he has set to others. But it is requested that what he has done may be formally recorded, in order that there shall be no doubt or dispute about the foundation in years to come.—*Decree: Let the Board of Rites take note.*

MURDER OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A man in Nanhui Hsien near Shanghai was married to a woman who was unfortunately given to drink, and who used to become violent when she was intoxicated. One night two years ago the husband went out to keep watch over his corn crops. The wife got tipsy and quarrelled with her mother-in-law, who scolded her for her bad behaviour. A scuffle took place between the two, and the elder woman said that she would make the husband beat his wife when he came home; after which she returned to her room and went to sleep. The daughter-in-law, who was still under the influence of drink, waited till her mother-in-law was asleep, and crept into the room. Mounting on to the bed, she knelt on the old woman's arms and strangled her with a piece of cord. Next morning the husband came back and discovered what had happened. He was at once deeply distressed and greatly angered. He sent for the head of his clan, with whose help he tied up his wife and got ready a coffin for his mother. He tried to find his wife's brother, but the latter, who was a carpenter, was away at work in Shanghai. He then assembled some of his and her relations, and told them what had happened. By this time a crowd had collected, and some said the case should be reported to the magistrate, while others wanted the woman to be put to death. Some headmen of the locality and the *tipao* happened to pass by, and they said that the authorities ought to be told. The husband wished to avoid the certain trouble which would result from this course, and therefore made the lateness of the hour a pretext for postponing till the morrow any further consideration of the affair. But in the night, with the help of the head of the clan, he placed his mother in her coffin and then, muffling his wife's head in a bag full of lime, he nailed her hands to the side of the coffin, whereupon she soon expired. He then threw himself into the river, but was pulled out again alive. The brother afterwards came home and when he heard the story acquiesced in what had been done. In the meantime the magistrate heard of the affair, and sent for the parties. The husband came immediately into court, told the truth and begged that the proceedings might be dropped; whereupon the magistrate made a report to his superiors. When things were in this state, some mischief makers told the carpenter that in reality the old woman had hanged herself. He therefore lodged a complaint in the Chief Justice's court. An officer was sent and held an enquiry, at which the truth of the former story was verified; but the carpenter had gone back to Shanghai, so that the summons for him did not reach him and he was not present. When he heard the investigation had been closed, he got some one to write him a petition, which he took to Peking and

presented to the Board of Censors. The case was remitted to Soochow in the usual course; but before a new hearing could take place, the carpenter had satisfied himself as to the truth of his sister's guilt and formally withdrew all charges. The facts being as above stated, the Governor proceeds to pass sentence. The penalty for the woman's offence is that of cutting in pieces. As she is already dead, it is ordered that her corpse be mangled. Without taking notice of the husband's lesser offence of killing a person who ought to die, it is found that for not controlling his wife, he should receive forty severe blows and witness her execution, after which he will wear a cangue for a month and then receive a second beating like the first. The elder who aided him to tie up his wife would be beaten; but he is dead. The *tipao*, who did not report the case, will be flogged and dismissed from his post. The carpenter who took a false appeal to Peking will be flogged; but the number of blows will be diminished, on account of his having of his own accord withdrawn his application for a new trial.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 13th September, 1892, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), D. C. Jansen, W. D. Little, W. McDonald, D. M. Moses, E. A. Probst, J. L. Scott, N. A. Siebs, and the Secretary. The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended, and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Fearon Road Extension.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 8th September, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—We herewith enclose you Agreement made by us on behalf of the Municipal Council with Chung Toao Yung for the surrender of his lease of the land for the Fearon Road extension North of the Hanbury Road, and the removal of the houses therefrom for the sum of One hundred and eighty-five dollars, (\$185.00) the receipts for which are at foot of Agreement, and as the houses have been removed, and the amount agreed upon paid, kindly send us a cheque for the amount, at your earliest convenience.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
IVESON & Co.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Engineer, giving particulars of the Works completed during August, and of those now in progress is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 12th September.

The following works have been completed:—
BUILDINGS.—Laying composite pavement to basement of the Carter Road Police Station. Laying coal tar macadam in the Louza Police Station Compound.

BRIDGES.—Small repairs have been made to the Chefoo, Ningpo, North Chekiang, Seward, North Honan, North Kiangse, and Yangtze-foo Road bridges.

DRAINAGE.—6in. connection drains have been laid to two urinals off the Broadway. Twenty-two gullies have been rebuilt and fitted with iron covers in the Hongkew Settlement, and two in the English Settlement.

The drain-mouths and manholes in the English and Hongkew Settlements have been cleaned.

The drains, side-channels and gutters have been periodically flushed throughout the Settlements.

LANDING ACCOMMODATION.—Small repairs have been made to the Canton, Kiukiang, Nanking, Peking and Sungkiang Road pontoons.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Laying composite to the following footpaths:—Quinsan Road, north side, between Chapoo and North Szechuen Roads; Boone Road, south side, between Nanzing and Seward Roads; Seward Road, west side, between Nanzing and Boone Roads; and Nanzing Road, east side, between Boone and Seward Roads.

CHIP-PAVING.—Repairing chip-paving Pak-hoi Road, between Hoopoh and Fuhkien Roads; Woosung Road, south of Tiendong Road; Woosung Road, west of Chapoo Road; and Broadway footpaths, west of the Hongkew Creek bridge.

CURB AND CHANNEL.—Laying concrete curb and channel in the Quinsan Road, north side, near North Szechuen Road; Chapoo Road, east side, north of Woosung Road; and at junction of Woosung and Morrison Roads.

METALLING.—Nanking Road, between Hoopoh and Yunnan Roads; Seward Road, between Chaoufong and Kung-ping Roads; and Sing-kei-pang Road, from Seward Road to Sing-kei-pang Creek.

OUTSIDE ROADS.—Metalling the Markham, Jessfield, and Bubbling Well Roads. Chip-paving footpaths, New Cemetery Road.

The works in progress are:—

BUILDINGS.—*New Central Police Station, Contract No. 1.*—This building is proceeding satisfactorily, and is now 35 feet above ground level.

New Abattoirs, Hongkew.—The buildings are all roofed in and the concrete paving is being proceeded with.

BRIDGES.—Repairing North Szechuen Road bridge and improving approaches and gradients.

CEMETERIES.—Repairing boundary wall of Soldiers' Cemetery.

DRAINAGE.—Flushing drains, channels and gutters throughout the two Settlements.

LANDING ACCOMMODATION.—Repairing landing steps, Yang-king-pang Creek. Repairing Foochow Road pontoon.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Laying composite pavement, Hanbury Road extension.

CURB AND CHANNEL.—Laying concrete curb and channel in the Pakhoi Road, north side, between Fuhkien and Chekiang Roads.

REPAIRING.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the Settlements.

ROAD MATERIALS.—During the past month the contractor has delivered 2,682 tons of road material.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes.

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 17th day of September 1892.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	9
Burglary	1
Furious riding or driving	8
Gambling	2
Kidnapping	2
Larceny from dwellings, &c.	25
" persons	2
" by servants	1
Miscellaneous cases	64
Ricsha Licences suspended	648
Wheelbarrow Licences suspended	44
Hand cart	5
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers	317

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1128
Chinese dead bodies found in streets ..	2
Stray dogs captured	47

J. B. CAMERON,
Acting Superintendent, S.M.P.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Return of animals kept at the native dairies for the week ending the 17th September, 1892:—

Remarks.	Total.	Native co-brought from country.	3 Nat. cows and 3 buffaloes from country.	1 English and 1 nat. calf sold.	1 English cow bought.	Increase.
1. Total	4	16	13	14	23	7
2. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	11
3. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	12
4. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
5. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
6. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
7. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
8. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
9. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
10. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
11. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
12. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
13. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
14. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
15. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
16. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
17. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
18. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
19. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
20. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
21. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
22. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
23. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
24. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
25. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
26. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
27. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
28. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
29. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
30. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
31. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
32. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
33. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
34. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
35. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
36. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
37. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
38. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
39. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
40. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
41. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
42. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
43. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
44. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
45. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
46. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
47. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
48. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
49. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
50. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
51. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
52. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
53. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
54. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
55. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
56. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
57. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
58. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
59. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
60. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
61. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
62. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
63. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
64. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
65. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
66. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
67. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
68. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
69. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
70. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
71. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
72. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
73. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
74. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
75. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
76. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
77. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
78. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
79. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
80. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
81. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
82. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
83. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
84. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
85. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
86. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
87. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
88. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
89. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
90. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
91. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
92. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
93. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
94. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
95. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
96. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
97. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
98. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
99. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
100. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
101. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
102. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
103. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
104. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
105. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
106. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
107. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
108. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
109. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
110. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
111. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
112. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
113. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
114. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
115. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
116. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
117. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
118. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
119. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
120. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
121. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
122. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
123. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
124. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
125. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
126. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
127. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
128. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
129. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
130. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
131. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
132. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
133. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
134. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
135. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
136. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
137. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
138. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
139. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
140. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
141. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
142. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
143. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
144. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
145. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
146. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
147. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
148. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
149. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
150. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
151. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
152. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
153. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
154. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
155. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
156. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
157. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
158. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
159. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
160. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
161. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
162. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
163. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
164. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
165. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
166. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
167. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
168. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
169. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
170. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
171. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
172. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
173. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
174. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
175. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
176. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
177. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
178. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
179. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
180. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
181. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
182. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
183. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
184. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
185. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
186. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
187. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
188. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
189. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
190. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
191. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
192. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
193. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
194. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
195. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
196. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
197. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
198. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
199. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
200. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
201. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
202. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
203. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
204. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
205. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
206. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
207. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
208. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
209. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
210. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
211. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
212. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
213. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
214. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
215. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
216. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
217. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
218. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
219. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
220. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
221. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
222. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
223. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
224. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
225. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
226. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
227. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
228. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
229. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
230. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
231. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
232. Nat. cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
233. Buffaloes	1	1	1	1	1	10
234. English cows	1	1	1	1	1	10
235. Nat. calves	1	1	1	1	1	10
236. English calves	1	1	1	1	1	10

scoring 41, the highest individual compilation in the match, he had three wickets placed to his credit for 38 runs. His batting was very good on the whole, but he had some luck,—two chances which he gave being missed. Carr did very well, and in addition to several fours, he hit a 5. The score of the Hon. Secretary's eleven had mounted up to 186, when it was decided to declare the innings closed. By this time the light was not a favourable one, so that some excuse may be allowed for the comparatively weak stand made by the President's eleven. When the fifth wicket fell only 33 runs had been made, and but for the successful partnership at that point, of W. H. Moule and Anderson, the match would probably have ended in a decisive defeat. As it was they were the only two who seemed able to stand up to the bowling under the somewhat adverse circumstances of light. W. H. Moule was as pleasing in his style as ever, and his 35, not-out, was an innings played with the head, as well as with the bat. Anderson's score, also 35, not-out, was in a different style, and going in largely for big hits, he sent one ball for 5. It is unnecessary to go more into detail. As previously mentioned the fielding was very good, whilst the catch by Read, which got rid of Wallace, was one of the finest this season. Read who was at mid-off catching the hard-hit and low-travelling ball right-handed. Following is the score and analysis:—

HON. SECRETARY'S XI.

F. J. Abbott, c. Sawyer, B. Murray	18
A. P. Wood, run out	0
A. J. H. Moule, c. Carruthers, b. Barff	40
H. Saunderson, b. Murray	41
D. W. Crawford, c. Barff, b. Carruthers	10
R. Macgregor, b. Barff	0
R. Carr, c. Wickham, b. Carruthers	30
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Wallace, b. Barff	4
H. H. Read, c. Wickham, b. Carruthers	4
A. P. Nichol, not out	17
A. Shewan, not out	7
Byes 10; 1-b. 5	15

PRESIDENT'S XI.

T. Wallace, c. Read, b. Nichol	14
J. Mann, c. Macgregor, b. Saunderson	4
W. H. Moule, not out	35
A. G. H. Carruthers, c. Nichol, b. Saunderson	1
F. Sawyer, b. Nichol	7
H. Adams, c. Nichol, b. Saunderson	0
A. Anderson, not out	35
Leg-byes	2

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HON. SECRETARY'S XI.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Carruthers..30	13	76	3
Mann.....11	2	31	0
Barff.....21	7	37	3
Murray.....13	5	27	2

PRESIDENT'S XI.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Saunderson..16	6	38	3
Nichol.....13	6	26	2
Abbott.....5	0	19	0
Crawford...4	0	13	0

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

HALF-DECKED BOAT RACE.

The course appointed for the race on Saturday was fully 20 miles in all,—down to a stake-boat off the Point House, up to the P. and O. mail buoy, down to the stake-boat again, and back home. The two regular boats came out to race, the *Lamb*, with one reef down, starting considerably before the *Alone*, with two. The wind was fresh and gusty from N. E. Approaching the Camp the *Lamb* took in her other reef and set a smaller jib. From here to the stake-boat there was a bit of a sea on, but beyond taking in a little water occasionally neither boat had any difficulty in negotiating it, but the *Lamb* appeared to have gained. She rounded the stake-boat at 3h. 49m.

45s., with the *Alone* about 10 minutes behind her. The run up to the starting line was done in about 45 minutes, what little tide there was being against the boats. The *Alone* had shaken out one reef when rounding the stake-boat, and gained a little on the run up. In the second round the wind fell, and both boats had only one reef down. The *Lamb* gained again in the beat against the choppy sea, but when the place where the stake-boat should have been was reached, the boat was invisible, owing to some misunderstanding. Both boats came back with the wind free, racing home, the *Alone* hoisting her whole sail and reaching home first. Apparently it was "no race," but had the stake boat remained in its place, there is little doubt that the *Lamb* would have had the race in hand easily.

S. M. V. C.

"C" COMPANY MONTHLY CUP

Was shot for on the morning and afternoon of Saturday last, and won by Corporal Sharples, for the first time. The following are the scores over 40:—

200 yards. 500 yards.	•Tl
Priv. Burtenshaw.5522534-26	2455545-30 56
Corp. Sharples ..4444443-27	2335545-27 54
Priv. Hoffmann ..2522443-22	2553455-29 51
„ McDonald ..2242424-20	3445523-26 46

Correspondence.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STORM
IN HANKOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I do not intend engaging in a discussion as to the rights and wrongs of the St. John's Church committee affairs. My letter of a week or two ago was in fact, not directed against your correspondent's opinions; but rather against his, as I considered, unkind and unfair way of reporting facts. I will, however, endeavour as briefly as possible, to give your correspondent a reply to his queries, and then, so far as I am concerned, this correspondence must end.

If I understand him rightly, he, in his letters of 20th May and 7th September, infers that one at least of the old committee was illegally turned off, and that his successor was therefore illegally elected. It remains with your correspondent to show that this member who was turned off had ever been legally elected. At all events there is this to be said of the present committee, which could not be said of many of its predecessors; viz., that they are representative ratepayers, and were elected by more than three-quarters of the British ratepayers of the place, who also are the subscribers to the funds of the church.

But why this sudden fervour of your correspondent in urging the invalid nature of the proceedings, now that the "high party" are in office? Why was the invalidity never mooted when the non-valid "low party" committee controlled matters? Then as to conducting the service. The Deed plainly says "that the services shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the doctrines, principles and services of the Established Church." Your correspondent will scarcely contend that the Church of England Service itself is to be disallowed; and if not, then the service as at present conducted must, I think, be compulsory upon the committee, so long as the means for conducting it are obtainable.

To put the matter plainly, I think, though of course I am no lawyer, that the service as conducted by a Church clergyman comes

nearer the intention of the Deed, and is certainly more satisfactory to Church people or others, than the same service conducted by a Nonconformist clergyman. I do not think there is any further remark of your correspondent which calls for notice.

I am, etc.,

W. F.

Hankow, 12th September.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE RECKLESS DRIVER WHO RAN OVER A FOREIGNER AT THE CORNER OF THE PEKING ROAD AND BUND AT 7.40 P.M. ON SATURDAY.

SIR,—As a friend of the victim of your dastardly conduct on Saturday night, I address you this letter, pending the revelation of your identity, which is only a question of a few days.

In the first instance you are guilty of a violation of the Municipal Council Bye-laws by reckless and furious driving in the Settlement, and for this you will be called upon to answer by the proper authority. Secondly, your heinous conduct after the accident, an offence against society and manhood, deserves more serious punishment. That a foreigner could have been guilty of such an outrage upon the common dictates of humanity, no one, I am sure, would believe, unless as in my case they were witnesses of it.

You not only drove at a pace past the Masonic Club which endangered the lives of all in that immediate vicinity, but without the slightest warning you abruptly turned the corner of the Peking Road, and not only saw, but heard the shouts of the three foreigners, whom you were intent upon murdering. Having in your mad career, knocked one of the three under your pony's feet, and then having driven your wheel over his body, it was but reasonable to expect that you would pull up and ascertain the extent of the injuries of your victim. This, at any rate, would have been the action of a man, but you belied your appearance by leaving him stunned on the road, and heedless of the shouts of his friends continued your mad and reckless pace the more furiously. Will it interest you to know that you were followed, and though by winding and turning down bye streets you succeeded in baffling your pursuers, that machinery is put in motion which will not fail to bring you to justice, and not only to justice, for you will henceforth be stamped as one whose cowardice and inhumanity beggar execration? In this society of men, where fortunately manhood and the spirit of sport preponderate, you will be held up as an object of scorn and contempt.

For the present I am content to adopt a *nom de plume*, as any member of the community who can assist in bringing the subject of this letter to justice can learn my address at the office of this paper.

I am,

Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE THREE.

18th September.

Miscellaneous.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. AND
MRS. E. G. LOW.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Low, who left Shanghai for the United States on Monday morning by the *Yokohama Maru* to join the *Oceanic*, have been recently invited to subscribe for a small *souvenir* to be presented to them, the subscription being limited to \$2. The presentation was made at the Shanghai Club at noon on Saturday, among those present being, Messrs. John

Macgregor, J. P. Roberts, E. W. Rice, R. W. Little, T. Wood, L. Moore, W. Brand, A. Thurburn, J. F. Seaman, J. G. Purdon, J. Purdon, J. H. Craven, A. E. Jones, A. E. Probst, A. A. Clarke, W. J. Clarke, J. L. Scott, J. C. Bois, H. T. Wade, G. R. Corner, J. A. Pond, F. H. Bell, F. B. Aubert, B. Palamoutain, E. H. Gore-Booth, H. J. Tripp, W. Murray, E. H. Lavers, T. W. Kingsmill, R. C. Renny, R. H. Percival, E. J. Calbeck, J. McKee, C. Dowdall, J. F. Cheetham, H. Sylva, L. Midwood, F. M. Gratton, E. Shellim, M. D. Ezekiel, E. P. Wickham, H. Symons, C. J. Ashley, R. Macgregor, F. J. Maitland, H. Maitland, C. Cole, M. Adler, F. Gove, J. Jones, P. A. W. Ottomeier, W. G. Moore, J. Hall, E. Davis, B. Ruttunjee, J. P. Callaway, C. C. Sonne, F. Ayscough, W. Brice Robertson, Barnes Dallas, J. A. Sullivan, J. W. Harding, D. Glass, J. I. Miller, J. Findlay, J. Cooper, C. Rudolph, J. B. Cameron, R. W. Shaw, A. Shewan, R. M. Campbell, H. R. Hearn, C. A. Rees, etc., etc.

Mr. John Macgregor was voted to the chair, Mr. Low being on his left, and Mr. E. W. Rice on his right. In front of the Chairman on the table was the *souvenir*, consisting of a handsome silver salver, a kettle, and two bowls, all in Chinese *repoussé* work. Order having been called, Mr. Rice rose and said that the meeting had come together to bid farewell to their good friend Mr. E. G. Low and present him with a small testimonial, and he begged to ask Mr. John Macgregor to make the presentation (cheers).

Mr. Macgregor, who was heartily cheered on rising, said:—

My dear Low—I am honoured in being nominated to be the medium on behalf of your friends now assembled, to ask you to accept from them the piece of plate now before us as a *souvenir* of the long friendship which has existed between you and many of us, and of the pleasant friendship which you have vouchsafed to all of us. We heard of the approaching departure of Mrs. Low and yourself with unfeigned regret. You have been closely identified with the life of our little Republic for more than half the period of its existence, and always with credit to yourself. In business you have been indefatigable, in the Council Chamber you have taken your share of the responsibilities attaching to the conduct of our Municipal Government, and in the domain of manly exercise and sport you have always been in the very first rank. You have been one of our best oarsmen, and during the sixties you maintained the honour of your national flag on the creek and on the river by winning both the Junior and Senior Sculls, while you were always a prominent member of the American Eight. It is very present to the minds of most of us how very acceptably and successfully you filled the honourable position of Master of the Paper Hunt Club for many years. In all these offices, and also as Steward of the Race Club, and owner of many racing cracks such as *Sir Lancelot*, *Julius Caesar*, and others whose names do not occur to me at the moment, your career amongst us has been marked by manly sincerity and straightforwardness. You have been indeed a man among men, and it is with sincere regret for ourselves that we see you take your departure from amongst us. You can carry with you the assurance that your personal influence upon this community has been altogether wholesome and salutary. Though we are met here in the place where only men are wont to assemble, I am sure the name of Mrs. Low is present to all of us, and I would fail in my duty if I omitted to say how much we shall regret and miss her. To a gracious and courteous manner, she has added the distinctive charm of a highly cultivated mind. Her acquaintance was an honour much desired, and her friendship was highly esteemed. It is with heartfelt

affection and regret that we wish you both farewell; asking you to take and keep this small present as a visible reminder of our feelings towards you both, and wishing you a pleasant passage to your home, and every possible success and happiness in the future. Accept these few and imperfect words as conveying much more than they actually express; you would probably prefer that I should be brief on such an occasion as this.

Mr. Macgregor's graceful speech was constantly interrupted with cheers, and a hearty burst of cheering followed its conclusion.

Mr. Low then rose to return thanks, but he was so overcome with emotion, which was shared by many of his friends in the room, that he found great difficulty in speaking. He said:—Mr. Macgregor and all friends—I find it hopeless to attempt to express my feelings. My whole life—the whole of the best part of my life—has been passed here. I was only a youngster when I came, and I am now well on in years. I have had infinite pleasure in my life in Shanghai. I came out full of energy, and found here every opportunity to exercise it, and many, many good friends. I thought I could leave Shanghai with more or less indifference, but I cannot. I can only thank you heartily in Mrs. Low's name and my own.

Hearty cheering followed Mr. Low's words of genuine feeling, and then three cheers were given for Mr. Low, and a cheer and a 'tiger' for Mrs. Low, and the proceedings terminated with Mr. Low's friends thronging round him to wish him go. d-bye and good luck.

LE CENTENAIRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

La France célèbre solennellement aujourd'hui le centenaire de la première proclamation de la république. L'histoire de la grande révolution est faite: je ne parlerai donc pas du passé. Mais, il ne m'est pas possible de ne pas comparer deux dates en présence; et alors, j'avoue mes préférences incontestées pour notre république contemporaine et pacifique, donnant depuis plus de vingt ans au monde civilisé le beau spectacle d'un gouvernement sage, prudent et ferme qui a su reconstituer grande et forte, une nation naguère abattue, mutilée, presque expirante.

Il y a cent ans, nous venions d'entrer dans la glorieuse et trop longue période des guerres victorieuses, qu'il nous fallait par la suite payer si cher aux coalitions, à leur tour victorieuses, de 1814 et de 1815.

Au contraire, la République de 1892 a porté tous ses efforts du côté de la paix, de la paix bienfaisante et civilisatrice; mais voulant l'assurer sur des bases solides, elle s'est armée pour la guerre formidablement, confirmant en cela le vieil adage latin; *si vis pacem, para bellum*.

Telle est, dans la comparaison, la différence essentielle que je note, et, sans entrer plus avant dans le développement des bénéfices innombrables que procure la paix, je puis hardiment affirmer qu'ils contre-balaient étrangement les calamités sans nombre qu'entraînent derrière elles les guerres désastreuses, barbares, mortelles aux nations.

L'armée de la France contemporaine n'est plus que l'armée de la défense du territoire national. Mieux encore, elle est la nation elle-même toute entière, calme dans sa force, repudiant les provocations, mais capable de relever les défis.

Oui, je préfère la république de 1892, mûrie, grave, pacifique, réorganisatrice d'une nation mutilée, à la république naissante du siècle dernier, très-agitée, féconde en héros et en faits d'armes, mais qui préluait, je le répète, à la longue série des guerres et des mémorables batailles, fructueuses uniquement pour la plus grande gloire d'un seul homme.

Le temps des interventions armées, impolitiques, inutiles est déjà loin de nous, et la saine raison, l'esprit scientifique protestent contre elles. Notre gouvernement démocratique l'a très-bien compris.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, nous constatons avec joie que les divisions de parti, si irritantes, s'atténuent de jour en jour. D'éclatantes adhésions au régime républicain viennent, tout récemment, de vérifier la parole avisée d'un sage politique, à savoir "que la République, en France, était le gouvernement qui nous divise le moins."

Les sectaires du communalisme et les obstructionnistes de la monarchie peuvent se le tenir pour dit. Leurs minorités réunies et impuissantes ne sauraient infirmer cette vérité là, qu'ils confirmeront bien plutôt par un acte de soumission finale. L'événement ne saurait tarder.

La République de 1892 aura fait l'union des Français sur le terrain politique, comme elle l'a faite depuis le 4 Septembre, sur le terrain national. Voilà pourquoi je la préfère à son aînée.

HENRI BROYIS.

SKETCHES IN ENGLISH INK.

MY OLD MAIDS.

BY GLEN GLEE.

There is always a reason, I suppose, why women are sometimes old maids. I have had some thing to do with ladies in this, at times, melancholy state, in my time. When I was a young girl there were some old maids I loved—and I visited them frequently at their home in the country. I see the old house now, as clearly as when I at times entered it. The gate from the road into the garden was always kept locked, and the key dropped into a little wooden box attached to the post, and hidden partly by the bushes at the side. When visitors arrived unexpectedly, which event was rare, the old servant Ann, who was supposed to be as deaf as a stone, was shouted at by the robust country maid and told there was a ring at the bell; and Ann, fat, red, and active, would run all the way to the gate, open it with great show, and answer the visitors' questions just as if she heard them. No one knew they were the same answers she had repeated over and over for years,—"Yes, ma'm, Miss Tilda is in the parlour." "Thank you, Miss Emily is as usual." "Oh! Miss Eileen's doing fairly well,"—and she would hurry with short steps panting the while, before the visitor up the neat gravelled twisting path, and over the bridge dividing the orchard from the house. Ah! let me pause here.—I am the visitor myself. I stand on the bridge and look round, and I almost feel it would be joy to cry as I think of that long ago picture. The garden ran in a stretch from the gate along the hedge, down to where the road turned. There was a mound of grass down there, where we climbed and rested, and watched the few carts, labourers, one or two women, several school children, an occasional carriage, pass by. We looked surprisedly at every one of them, especially the carriage, and never failed to speak of it all the way up the garden on the other side, back to the house, where we turned, crossed into the orchard, and then over the bridge into the strip of garden facing the house. The old place itself was built of flint. It had a greyish look, hidden lovingly by yellow roses, variegated ivy, one creeping magnolia tree that flowered every seven years,—not a long period in the lives of my old maids. There were many tiny lattice windows, and one long French one, leading into the drawing-room. The sides and back of the house were as pretty as its front, while some of the windows behind, small as they were, were allowed to be partly hidden by the drooping vines and mauve clematis, one in

particular entirely covered up, which perhaps had a story to it, as we may see. I move to the porch, and Ann opens the door. Her voice is shrill, but she smiles her own welcome: "Miss Tilda!"—as she frequently calls Miss Matilda, her eldest mistress—"here's Miss Bessie." There is no need for her to go in and announce me, for the front door almost touches the parlour one; the foot of the stairs, too, almost touches the edge of the room door, and there is but a narrow way between them again and the drawing-room. The hall is so small that I have to come well into the house before Ann can come from behind the door and close it, and then it is quite dark, but for the light from the parlour windows when the door is open; and then these windows look on to the orchard on one side and the gate on the other, there being no question as to whether my arrival was known or not. I go in, and here is the tiniest of tiny rooms; a curtain hangs between the door and window, and the window sill is deep and filled with flowers,—the pots washed so clean that one sees but a row of scarlet mounds. Then comes a cottage piano, and that fills up one side of the room in a line with the front door; a tiny window again; an arm chair; a corner cupboard filled with books; the fireplace; another bookcase; a horsehair sofa, pushed against the wall; a round table; and we come to the door again. So plain a room, and yet its effect is the prettiest I know. With two such little windows overlooking the gayest of the flower beds, no room could be bare, with their broad sills and red pots, the spotless curtains draped before the flowering buds, hanging always as it seemed to me in the same folds, the glass with its cut roses in the centre of the round table, and then,—then, my old maids.

Miss Matilda rose from the sofa where she always sat with one hand on the table, and kissed me. I was taller than she, and her wild almost overshadowed me. She was more like old Ann than any one I ever saw, for her eyes were as small and bright, her body as plump, and her movements as active, while she had a chronic high colour—which told, alas! of a temper at times not kept in bounds. She was—at the time of the visit I am now referring to—not much over 70. I was kissed in turn by Miss Emily, who was a wonderful contrast. She was quite six feet, and must have been very handsome; one almost wondered at their having the same mother. Miss Emily's chin was perhaps heavy, but her eyes were beautifully large, and their brown colouring exquisite. She wore her hair parted, and it hung in soft brown curls on either side of her somewhat long face, while Miss Matilda tucked hers neatly within a round black lace cap. There was always one thing Miss Emily wore that was part of her, and that was her own handmade *fichu*. She made them of muslin, edged them with insertion and lace, pleated them evenly, and placed them round her neck and over her breast, where the ends crossed and were clasped by a big stone brooch edged with a rim of silver or gold and matching the one at her neck. She was always making these dainty garments, or the black silk aprons they all ways wore over their grey frocks.

I asked in turn, as politely and lingeringly as possible, after their health, otherwise they would have felt slighted. Miss Matilda said "Oh, I always have my stomach-ache, but I've no time to think of it, what with Ellen," and Miss Emily reproved her severely, in a gentle voice: "Matilda, you should not complain till you have been in a hospital in London with a tumour;" this reminded me that she had been there, as time will explain. I waited until they had finished, and asked, "How is Miss Ellen, Miss Matilda?" They had been most particular in bringing me up to use their names when addressing them, so that I should never have thought of saying "How is Miss Ellen?" without the "Miss Matilda." "Oh, as

mean, and sickly as ever; eats nothing, spends her time in feeding the chickens," "Matilda!" reproved Miss Emily. Just then we heard a thud, and then another, and again another. "Ah! here's Ellen coming;" cried Miss Matilda, indicating that Miss Ellen was slowly descending the tiny flight of stairs, step by step, as I knew them all to do, and then Miss Matilda raised her old voice and cried "Ah! Ellen my girl, come and show yourself, and see Bessie."

I rose and walked to the foot of the stairs, looking up. Such a poor, thin, yellow, discontented-looking gold maid, in a black dress unrelieved at the neck by any white *fichu*. Her hair, in thin grey curls,—though she was the youngest of the three sisters—was caught up on each side and fastened with a broad rusty black bow, hiding a bald spot where it had lain so many years; I never saw Miss Ellen in any other bow but this. She munched as she came, but she did not look or notice me, and I waited, knowing well her moods. Her flat cloth boots continued to make the regular thud as she laboriously descended, but at the last step I said, "How do you do Miss Ellen?" and then she allowed me to kiss her cheek, looking the while fault-findingly at me over her spectacles. "Are you better, Miss Ellen?" I asked, and she shivered and looked down at her hand which she had held out and closed, while she now slowly opened it and disclosed some bits of dry biscuit. "That is all I've had to eat to-day," she complained, as if it was some one's fault. "Oh, poor Miss Ellen," I murmured, and she shook her head, sighed and said, "I'm going to throw the crumbs to the chickens," whereupon she turned and would have entered the parlour, but Miss Matilda hoping I think to encourage her called out again, "Come on Ellen, my girl;" and Miss Ellen hearing it changed her mind, frowned, and went off without another word in the other direction.

When I had been questioned sufficiently as to the health of my relatives, Ann, who generally lingered round the door, would come in and say, "Miss Bessie, don't you want to brush your hair?" Then she turned her deaf ear on Miss Emily, who would remark on Ann's "forwardness," and carried me upstairs eager for her gossip in the spare room. Oh, the dear little room, with its quaint windows, I wonder does England hold any such rooms now. "And how are you feeling, Miss Bessie?" "I think Miss Emily looks middling." "Oh!" with a hopeless look, "Miss Emily looks so young-like—and she's gone 59 this month."

"Oh! Ann," I say laughing, "then how old is Miss Matilda?"

"Miss Tilda! now let me see," reflectingly; "Seventy. Yes, she was five years older, then Miss Janie, the one as run away and got married, and Miss Fanny was the eldest of them all, a year older than Miss Tilda."

"Is Miss Emily the next?" I asked, though I knew quite well.

"Yes, she's not more than over sixty, and then Miss Mary Ann. Ah!" brightening up. "She's my girl." Ann tripped forward as she made this last remark, and whispered it.

I put on the desired mysterious air, and returned the whisper with, "Has she been here lately?"

"No, it's pretty near time for her to come again; shall you stay long enough to see her?"

"I hope so, but does she bring him?"

"Bless you, no, Miss Bessie."

"Won't they see him?"

She shook her head and we talked in whispers. "Did she run away, Ann?" I asked, though I knew the story so well.

"Why no, it was Miss Janet as run away the night before she was to be took to London by her mother in the coach, she was the first one as ever went to London—such a chance, and such clothes as she had

made too for the trip. There was a sky-blue cashmere with a cape, a Loughorn hat with a feather reaching to here," indicating her supposed waist, "and a brown cloth paleot, and a ball dress. Why the minx tied 'em all up in a cloth and climbed out of the window. You know the one, the ivy has never been cut away from it since; and there she meets some beau and off they go and get married. Young hussy! she was bound to be married, some is like that."

"Was she pretty?" I enquired.

"Not to my mind," reflectingly—"Miss Emily and Miss Fanny were the fine ones. Well! it's over twenty-five years now, and sister Fanny and dear Mother (as the dear dead departed were always called) is in their graves; they never mentioned her name again nor does Miss Matilda nor Miss Emily."

"But, Ann, it wasn't as bad as Miss Mary Ann," I said, encouraging her to talk.

"Miss Mary Ann was never for setting herself up to be the lady. Miss Janie had been educated like, and Miss Mary Ann just give herself up to cooking; it was the cooking as done it."

"Why how, Ann?" enquired I.

"Well, to begin, as the saying is, the floor in the out-house wanted mending, and Miss Matilda sends into the town for the carpenter. I said he came more times than was considered worth the hole, but Miss Emily says 'Let him do it well while he's about it, Matilda.' And my word, he did do it well. Miss Mary bein' in the kitchen all the morning would take him his dinner, come one o'clock, and stay chatting the while, and perhaps some tea and a slice of cake at tea time. No one noticed she stayed there. Bless you! no one thought of such a thing. I knew, Miss Mary Ann told me everything; I knew there was courting going on in the out-house, and, my word, when Miss Mary Ann comes in bold like and says, 'I'm engaged to Mr. Butt,' Miss Matilda says, 'And who is Mr. Butt?' says she, and Miss Mary Ann proud-like says, 'He's the carpenter.' 'Why then, Matilda,' cries Miss Emily, 'Mary Ann can take the furniture of her bed-room and go, she need never come here again to disgrace us, it's a blessing sister Fanny and dear Mother are dead,' and they shut the back door on her, first drawing up a writing."

"What for, Ann?"

"To cut her off from owning any of this house or grounds."

"But they have seen her again?"

"Yes, when Miss Janie died, Mary Ann come over, there being black frocks to buy. She begged grief-like, poor thing, to come in, and Miss Emily talked over Miss Matilda, and Miss Matilda coaxed Miss Emily, and they come round; since then she often comes to tea, but no mention of him,—oh, never."

"That is why we call her Miss Mary Ann, I suppose."

"Yes, well it is kind of disgrace like, marrying a carpenter, and them all so genteel. But as I was going to tell you before, the floor had to be mended again,—Miss Matilda wouldn't have his boards in the house."

Ann told these stories pretty often, indeed all the village knew them.

We worked in the afternoons, sitting in the parlour, and in the evening if Miss Ellen was in a very good humour, she would play the piano with the lightest of touches, and sing "The King of Love," or "The Lord is my shepherd." There was one song she sang on rare occasions, so unlike her and self that I never felt it was exactly she; it had a chorus which ran: "So let the world jog along as it will, I'll be free and easy still, Free and easy, free and easy, I'll be free and easy still." Her voice was as clear as a thin bell, and she was never flat. She might have sung more but for Miss Matilda's frequent "Ellen, my girl, sing—so and so;" which was the sure way to make Miss Ellen stop. And though Miss Matilda

must have noticed in all these years that Miss Ellen disliked suggestions, she would look so surprised, and feel so hurt, when the thin dark figure moved away, and the yellow wasted hands placed back the music that came out so grudgingly.

My old maids had many fads, more perhaps than most old maids, on account of their want of change and scant education. One which I never shall forget was their own private cupboard in the little room behind the parlour where we had meals, and which was called for some unaccountable reason the "sitting-room." These cupboards were built into the corners of the room, giving the room quite a curious appearance. To me Miss Matilda's cupboard was a terror and pleasure. I only had to look cross, and out from that cupboard came a wine glass filled to the brim with salts and senna. I took it if I looked at the clock at meal times, it being considered a rude intimation that I wanted to go before my elders; I took it if I dared to glance at another plate, which gave them to believe I was greedy, and greediness was brought on through worms, and worms in the stomach were cured by a glass brim-full of salts and senna. I took it if I failed to eat my rice pudding, so soft and tender to my old maids' gums, at dinner, for then I had been overeating, and had salts and senna to clear my stomach. I took it if I looked pale; I took it on my birthday and after Christmas. I was in fact brought up on it from my earliest childhood. But from out the same cupboard came glasses of home-made ginger, red and black currant, and their famous elderberry wine, and ribstone pippins, a great yellow greengage, a slice of plum cake, and many other enticing things. I was always in a state of uncertainty as to what would come out of Miss Matilda's cupboard, for it depended on her temper, the weather, and her surroundings generally.

(To be continued.)

HOME BY C. P. R.

II.

The Land Office of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg affords some idea of the powerful impulse which the railway has given to the colonisation and cultivation of Canada. As an inducement towards the construction of the line the Government made the company a very large grant of land. This is represented by a belt 20 miles wide on each side of the main line, and other areas adjacent to branches, the total grant being 28 million acres. Of these 10½ million have been sold by the company, leaving 17½ million to be disposed of, less 1½ million, the estimated sales in 1892. Every effort is being made to induce suitable men to take up the remaining lands. The fullest information is given, and round-trip explorers' tickets are issued, the full price of which is refunded if the holder purchase 160 acres or more.

Manitoba, which is already settled as far as lands within 30 miles of the railway are concerned, is the province *par excellence* for grain growing, Assiniboia and Alberta being better adapted to cattle raising. Men who really love an agricultural life and can make up their minds to put in good, solid, hard work, are certain to succeed in the Canadian Far West. The failures are men who take to farming as a last resource, or who will not "put their backs into it." This latter class embraces the farm pupil. He is usually the son of some well-to-do Englishman, who pays a premium and packs his son off to "learn farming." Usually the young man declines to learn at all, and drifts back home; or else the hard work knocks all the agricultural enthusiasm out of him, and he concludes to try something less exacting. A Canadian farmer's life is certainly hard, but it is at the same time healthy and honest.

After leaving Winnipeg the prairie gradually gives way to a rugged, broken country containing many rivers and lake, more or less connected. In the Red River expedition of 1870, Wolseley conveyed his forces a long way by water between Fort William and Fort Garry (now Winnipeg). Two of his boats can still be seen at Savanne, a station 350 miles west of Winnipeg.

Fort William, 1,908 miles from Vancouver, is reached on the afternoon of the fourth day. Here travellers by the lake route leave the train to embark on one of the C. P. R. Co.'s fine steamers for Owen Sound. This change from the noise and dust inseparable from railway travelling, is to be recommended in preference to continuing along the main line to Montreal, provided one is not in a hurry. Fort William has some of the largest and ugliest grain elevators in the world. All through the prairies structures of this kind have been met with. They are comparatively few in number in the cattle pastures of Alberta and Assiniboia, but are found at all but the smallest station in the great wheat-growing lands of Manitoba. Why it should be necessary to elevate grain is a question which the guide-books do not answer. The fact is that the grain elevator is the outcome of a demand for something to economise manual labour in a country where that commodity is comparatively scarce. There is no hauling of great sacks of grain; for men cannot be spared to haul. The grain is carried loose in the farmer's wagon to the nearest railway elevator, where it is stored in bins bearing the owner's name. When the grain is to be taken away, all that is necessary is to run it through a spout into a freight car. Practically all the wheat is bought by large operators from Chicago or elsewhere, and is often left in the elevators for months, until the state of the market induces the holder to sell. A good many of these operators are reported to have been "busted" this year, owing to the supply having far exceeded their calculations. Gambling in wheat seems to be as common in Chicago as Stock Exchange speculation in London.

The railway station at Fort William is close to the wharf, and in about half an hour from the arrival of the train we find ourselves moving out on the waters of Lake Superior. It is somewhat surprising to find passenger steamers of 2,300 tons burden plying on a lake, even though that lake be the largest in the world. The number and size of the cargo steamers in these waters are still more surprising.

For about an hour after leaving Fort William we are in sight of the high, craggy shores of Thunder Bay. Then, after passing Isle Royal, we lose sight of land for the next ten hours, and wake up in the morning near the low pine-fringed shores of the south-east end of the lake, where its waters rush down a series of rapids to the lower level of Lake Huron.

At Sault St. Marie, the junction of the two great lakes, two towns have grown up, one on the Canadian and one on the American side. A fine iron bridge, belonging to the C. P. R., spans the rapids and gives communication between the territories of John Bull and Uncle Sam. Sault St. Marie, however, derives its importance from the canal and lock on the American side. Through this lock passes the main stream of north-western products to the manufacturing centres of the States. In 1891 there was a total of 10,191 passages between April 27 and Dec. 3, an average of 45 per day; and in the same year the lock was emptied and filled 4,981 times. The year's freights reached a total of slightly less than nine million tons, or 5th of the commerce of the U. S. These figures will give some idea of the volume of trade passing through this one narrow channel. No wonder the Canadian Government has been stirred up to build a lock on the British side of the rapids! The work has

already been begun; and, it is estimated, will cost about five million dollars. The Americans, however, were the first to recognise that the existing accommodation was insufficient. The project of obtaining a navigable channel of 16 feet in depth between Lakes Superior and Huron had barely been completed, says one historian of the enterprise, when the demands of commerce so enormously increased that the work of obtaining a depth of 20 feet throughout was undertaken, and work begun upon the construction of the cofferdam, which incloses the site of the new lock, May 4th, 1887. The coffer-dam is 1,500 feet long and 300 feet wide, and the estimated cost was \$195,392. This lock is being constructed on the site of the old State locks, to have a length of 800 feet between gates, a width of 100 feet throughout, a depth of 21 feet on the mitre sills, and a single lift, approximating 18 feet. The canal is to be deepened to correspond. The estimated cost of this enlargement of the canal system is \$4,738,865. The first stone was laid on September 2nd, 1891. Work upon this great structure—the largest lock in the world—is being carried on day and night, and it is expected that it will be completed and ready to operate in 1894.

The history of the present lock is that of all great public undertakings. There was a constant struggle from 1837 till 1853 before the Michigan Legislature could be induced to pass the necessary act authorising the Governor to appoint commissioners for the construction of the canal. The work was completed in 1855. Although it was nearly four times as large as was contemplated by its first projectors in 1837, so rapidly under its influence did the Northern Peninsula, and the great north and west tributary to this great channel of commerce develop and expand, that hardly had a dozen years elapsed before it became apparent that some action must soon be taken looking to an increase in the capacity of the canal and locks. Not only had the commerce passing the canal increased with astonishing rapidity, but the size of the vessels had also correspondingly increased. Vessels could not pass the lock carrying anywhere near their capacity. The mining interests of the Northern Peninsula, which had been given a stimulus by the completion of the canal, had grown to such vast proportions that they had absorbed money and business ability from almost every section of the country. Therefore nearly all parts of the country had almost a personal interest in this great work. Finally the canal was handed over to the U. S. Government, which replaced the old lock by the present one in 1881. Its chamber is 515 feet long, with a width of 80 feet and a lift of 17 feet. Two steamers, each of about 2,000 tons gross register, and one or two smaller vessels, can be raised or lowered at the same time, the operation usually taking about seven minutes. The pressure of traffic is so great, however, that steamers have often to wait several hours before they can take their turn to go into the lock.

There are political as well as commercial reasons in favour of the construction of the Canadian canal. According to a letter from Mr. Joseph Nelson in the London *Daily News* of July 29th, "the Government of the United States have taken measures which will have a temporary effect of causing great injury to the Canadian Pacific Railway by approving a Bill passed by Congress suspending the right of passage through the Sault St. Marie Canal of Canadian vessels, unless Canada makes certain concessions with regard to the Welland Canal. Immense quantities of wheat are stored in the elevators at Fort William and Fort Arthur, which is shipped eastward during the summer by the Canadian Pacific Company's and other vessels through the canal, which is in American territory. The canal is also used largely during summer by

Canadian passenger steamers. The Canadian Government are building a canal on the Canadian shore, which is rapidly approaching completion, so that the difficulty created by this act of the American Government will be only temporary, but in the meantime if enforced will cause great loss and inconvenience to Canadian trade. This unfriendly act of the United States demonstrates the importance of being independent of that country in our communication between the Atlantic sea-board and the Great North-West at all times and seasons. This has been accomplished by the completion of a line of railway from Halifax to Vancouver through British territory. It only remains to complete the short Sault St. Marie canal to make the navigation between Lake Superior and the Atlantic equally efficacious. A general belief prevails that this unfriendly action of the American Government is only done for political purposes, intended to have an influence on the coming Presidential election."

To return to our voyage. Once clear of the lock there are some pretty views to be enjoyed in the Garden River, as the strait connecting the two great lakes is called. At first there is a broad expanse of water, ending in belts of pine. Then the channel narrows, and here and there among the thick forest appears a clearing, containing perchance a red-roofed cottage, or a patch of corn sloping almost to the water's edge. After the rugged wilds through which one has passed north and west of Lake Superior, the almost pastoral beauty of Lake Huron has a peculiar charm.

The journey by steamer from Sault St. Marie to Owen Sound occupies about 20 hours. From Owen Sound a special train is run to Toronto, 120 miles distant, in about 3½ hours. Though not so large as Montreal, Toronto is by no means inferior in business activity and energy. It has a number of fine public buildings, and the outskirts of the city are very handsome, both in regard to house architecture and the fine trees which shade the streets in all directions.

Should the traveller, however, desire to see the perfection of city-building, let him take the C.P.R. line from Toronto to Detroit, a journey of about seven hours. At Windsor, on the Canadian side of the St. Clair river, the train is run on to a large steam ferry-boat, and conveyed across the river to Detroit. It is difficult to say too much in praise of the beauty of this city. The business streets are without exception wide, and, unlike the older cities further east, the light is not shut off by enormously tall buildings. The avenues are perfect eye-feasts. Thousands of trees shade the sidewalks. Almost every up-town house is detached, and stands in the centre of a plot of velvety lawn. Even the less important streets are planted from end to end with trees; and though the side-walk be only of wood, it has a strip of grass on each side of it. Detroit is now spending large sums of money in the construction of a boulevard, which is to form a carriage drive of some thirteen miles right round the city. The St. Clair river, three-quarters of a mile wide, is another boast of the Detroiters, who are never weary of riding up and down it on their great three-decked steam ferry-boats. A strong current and equally strong municipal regulations prevent any pollution of the water. Right opposite the city is a small island, beautifully laid out with walks and drives for the benefit of the people. The river and lake resorts within easy reach are legion. At Put-in Bay, on Lake Erie, is the largest hotel in the world, having no less than 2,000 rooms.

At Toronto train may be taken for New York or Montreal. The Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence have a great reputation, and are undoubtedly well worth seeing; but near Toronto, and on the way to New York, is that great wonder of the world, Niagara the noble, the magnificent.

Niagara! For soaring, poetical, eye-in-a-fine-frenzy-rolling descriptions see other writers. Niagara can get along very comfortably without any more adjectives. But it is hard to refrain from attempting to record one's sense of awe in the presence of that majestic, restless flow of bright green water streaked with foam, its deep-toned thunder, and its mounting spray which seems ever striving to veil the mighty cataracts from vulgar eyes.

Below the Falls are the Whirlpool Rapids, where the whole volume of water leaps and roars through a deep gorge. It was here that the famous swimmer, Capt. Webb, lost his life eight years ago in a foolhardy attempt to swim through the rapids. A look at the fierce waters as they leap and surge over half submerged rocks, makes one ready to vote for the instant imprisonment as lunatics of such men as Webb. Yet his fate did not deter others, and two men have succeeded where he failed so tragically. One started in a boat with a dog. The man came through alive, but the dog was drowned. It is a pity that the only sane member of the crew was a victim.

The only way to get a good view of the Whirlpool Rapids is to go down the cliff by a cable railway, the mere look of which is sufficient to send a cold shudder down one's spine. Fifty cents, please. A small boy with a piercing voice accompanied me to the bottom. He turned out to be the guide, for when I was beginning to drink in the spectacle of the angry waters, the aforesaid small boy, without a moment's warning, suddenly began to reel off the following interesting yarn: "These are the famous Whirlpool Rapids, sir, in some places the water runs at the rate of 26 miles an hour, in others at 66; that yaller house over there on the American side is where Captain Webb was drowned he started about a quarter of a mile higher up and when he got there he was caught between two waves that took the breath out of him and drowned him his body was afterwards found about four or five miles below. Graham has swum through the rapids three times in a barrel. The height of the Canadian side is 220 feet, that of American 240 feet, the width is 264 feet. Now I've told you all about the rapids, sir, and all I get is what you wish to give."

Niagara is in one sense a somewhat exacting place. After paying tolls in all directions and enduring incessant badgering from photographers and hackmen, the visitor begins to think that Niagara might have been one of the spots which the poet had in mind when he wrote that "every prospect pleases, but only man is vile." Item, 25 cents to go over the Suspension Bridge and 20 cents to come back again. Item, 75 cents to see the Dufferin Islands and the Burning Well. Item, one photograph, 50 cents. Item, cable railway to Whirlpool Rapids, 50 cents. Item, small boy as guide to rapids, what you wish to give. Items, hackman, steamer, &c. A hackman will drive you to all the points of interest on the Canadian side for \$1. It is certainly better to ride than to walk, the roads and sidewalks being in a villainous state; no doubt in the interest of the hack proprietors. However, an electric railway is being built for a distance of 22 miles along the Canadian shore, and the portion near the falls is expected to be in working order this autumn.

The photographers are very pressing in their invitations to the visitor to be "taken" with the Falls as a background. They even show you pictures of men in chimney-pot hats who have succumbed to the temptation. These parties must have been badly in want of some plan for making themselves look small.

From Niagara one can return to Toronto and go on to Montreal, leaving the former place at 9 p.m. and arriving next day shortly before 9 a.m. Montreal is undoubtedly the finest city in Canada, and is

well worth seeing. Its situation on the bank of the St. Lawrence, with a lofty tree-covered hill in rear, is most picturesque. This hill gives a magnificent view over the city, the river, and the two great railway bridges which span it. At Montreal the Atlantic passage can be taken by either the Allan, Dominion or Beaver line, which have the recommendation of a shorter sea passage than that between New York and Liverpool. Should the traveller have engaged his berth from New York, he can travel from Montreal to Albany by Grand Trunk Railway and then take boat down the Hudson River to New York. Should he proceed from Niagara to New York he can travel by the New York Central Railroad to Albany, and thence down the Hudson, or continue in the train, which runs along the side of the river for a great part of its course. The New York Central line, be it observed *en passant*, claims to run the fastest long-distance train in the world, i.e. from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, in 8h. 40m. This is slightly faster than the Flying Scotchman, which runs over the Great Northern and North Eastern systems between London and Edinburgh, a distance of 420 miles, in 8½ hours. In England, however, there are several other very rapid long-distance trains, whereas our American cousins, who move so very fast in most things, seem content with slower railroad locomotion.

The trip down the Hudson adds a delightful finish to the journey across the great American continent. The *New York* and *Albany*, which carry out this service, are very fine vessels of 1,340 tons, and are among the largest and best river steamers in the world. They run from Albany to New York, a distance of 145 miles, in nine hours. Allowing six minutes for each stoppage, the speed of these steamers is thus over 17 miles an hour. The Hudson has been well termed the "Rhine of America" on account of the beautiful scenery along its banks and the legendary and historical associations with which it abounds. For the first thirty miles below Albany the river flows through a fertile hilly country. Then the Catskill Mountains approach within twelve miles on the west side and, further down, form the Highlands of the Hudson. Here the scenery is very impressive. The river makes its way "through a gap in a range of hills forming part of the great Appalachian chain, extending for many hundred miles along the eastern part of the United States. The bold and rocky banks enclose the river within narrow limits and render its course very crooked. They rise abruptly to the height of from one thousand to seventeen hundred feet, with their grey old rocks partially covered by trees. This region has been the scene of many important events in the history of the country. The writings of our most eminent men of letters abound in descriptions of its magnificent scenery and allusions to its legendary lore."

New York is not a place where much time need be spent. It is liable to great heat in summer and blizzards in winter, while the feverish turmoil and bustle of the streets are far from being agreeable. A five-cent trip on the elevated railroad, a walk over the Brooklyn Bridge, and a climb (by elevator) up the 22-storey *World* building can be easily accomplished. Then once more hey for the briny ocean! with the expectation of landing in a few more days on the shores of Old England.

A few words of advice may be useful to those who contemplate going "home by C. P. R." On board the steamer, main deck cabins are preferable. At Victoria the details of the railway and steamship journey can be arranged with the Vancouver ticket agent, Mr. G. McLeavy Brown, who remains on board till the *Empress* reaches Vancouver. He will be found a model of clear-headedness, patience and good temper. Seats on the off side of the car are the best.

for observing the mountain scenery. Sleeping berths and cars are always numbered, the rear car being always No. 1, the next No. 2, and so on. A gauze veil will be found very useful in the observation car as a preventative of dust in the eye. At Winnipeg the railway officials will telegraph free of charge to New York or Montreal with regard to Atlantic passages. Luggage can be checked forward to any place, but it is not advisable to send it to New York or any other American point more than 24 hours in advance, the charges for storage being extremely high.

In conclusion the writer cannot but bear testimony to the successful manner in which the C. P. R. Co. have inculcated in their employes the virtues of civility and obligingness. All the way from Vancouver to Montreal there was not a single instance of that annoying and impertinent independence which the American railroad man seems to consider necessary. The whole of this long journey was accomplished with an amount of speed and comfort which causes the retrospect to be a very pleasant one indeed; and after reviewing his experience the writer can strongly recommend his fellow exiles in the Far East to go "home by C. P. R."

GENUINE OLD CASH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In these days of ingenious counterfeits that deceive even the connoisseur, it is encouraging to observe an occasional "find" of real, unmistakable antiquities. Such a "find" was made this year in Chi Mei (即墨) Hsien, in South-Eastern Shantung. Some 60 specimens of the Ts'in (秦) Dynasty coin known as Ming Sword Cash (明刀) were found in an earthen vessel, by a farmer who was terracing a hill-side. Fifty-four of these specimens were placed in my hands by the present owner, for identification, and 33 distinct varieties of this small and rare "sword cash" have been clearly identified. These cash fall naturally into three groups, according to the leading character on the reverse, to wit 右, 左, and 口 (Right, Left, and Mouth). Of the 51 identified specimens, 9 belong to the 右 group, 13 to the 左 group, and 11 to the 口 group, the rest being duplicates, while only 3 remain unintelligible.

The Chinese work on numismatics, *Ku Ch'uan Hwei* (古泉匯) with its supplement, rec gives 355 varieties of the Ming Sword Cash, so our aforesaid "find" represents a bare 1/10 of the possible series.

The cash are ascribed to Chao Siao Wang (昭襄王) of the Ts'in (秦) Dynasty, about 245 B.C., and are now in a private collection at this place.

Wei Hien, 8th September.

A. SUMMER HOLIDAY'S SEA TRIP.

Those who are fortunate enough to be able to get away from Shanghai during the summer are sometimes at a loss to determine to what place they should betake themselves, so that they can not only escape the great heat but enjoy the holiday they have been lucky enough to obtain. And in these hard times another consideration of vital importance is how this change and enjoyment can be secured without trenching too heavily on the finances. The holiday port of North China is certainly Chefoo, which is visited every summer by many ladies and children and a few men from Shanghai who are in a position to leave the latter place. The climate is favourable and the sea bathing excellent, and as the run from Shanghai to Chefoo is done under

forty-eight hours, it would naturally be supposed that many men who can obtain a few days' holiday would spend them at Chefoo. But this is not the case. The rival steamship companies cut down the rates of freight and native passage charges, but they levy excessive passage rates on foreigners, the single trip to Chefoo costing over \$27, and the return trip about \$44, while the accommodation afforded by the steamers running to Chefoo is very poor. In fact, foreign passengers have to put up with a minimum of comfort at a maximum of cost, and consequently Chefoo is avoided by many who would be happy to visit the port if they could do so at a less outrageous charge for conveyance. I have previously pointed out in these columns how considerate the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are to travellers by their steamers, both in treatment and charge. There are no steamers in these waters more pleasant to travel in than those of the Japan Mail line, and they are largely availed of by Shanghai residents who make holiday trips to Japan. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have now opened out another holiday route which will be a boon to Shanghaianders. The steamer *Satsuna Maru*, which was formerly on the Japan line, leaves Shanghai once a month for a run to Vladivostok, on the way up calling at Chefoo, Chemulpo, Nagasaki, Fusan and Gensan, and on the return to Shanghai calling at Gensan, Fusan and Nagasaki again. The round trip is done in twenty-four or twenty-five days, and passengers need not leave the steamer except for a short time at Vladivostok. The *Satsuna Maru* has very good accommodation for passengers, and the table is abundantly supplied with a large variety of good things, but it must be admitted that reformation is required in the purser's and steward's departments. There is no indication that the company stint the supply of good provisions, but the best is not made of much that is supplied, and the steward is not smart enough to get the good fresh fish, etc., that can be obtained at the ports touched at, nor has he the requisite control over the servants beneath him. Then the purser failed to supply himself with a sufficient stock of wines, and though we were at Nagasaki on the 4th instant, previous to the journey northwards, it did not seem to occur to him that he might procure a stock of wines from the agency or from the Shanghai mail steamers of the company then in port. It would be impossible to find more obliging officers than those on board the *Satsuna Maru*, or pleasanter men to travel with, and it is certain that Captain Sommer wins the hearts of his passengers in a few hours' time, so kind, considerate, and attentive is he to every one of them without exception. The above mentioned objections may appear to be of a trivial nature, but they are precisely those failings which irritate passengers, and which can be rectified with very little trouble. No doubt when the steward becomes better acquainted with the passenger traffic than he is at present, he will reform the management of his department.

Now the most commendable thing about the trip to Vladivostok is the extremely moderate rate at which it can be accomplished, as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha only charge \$60 for a first class single passage to Vladivostok and \$100 for the round trip, and a comparison of this—24 days for \$100—with the monstrous rate charged for a forty-five hours' passage to Chefoo by the regular steamers, will show how worthy of support from travellers are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The *Satsuna Maru* left Shanghai on the 28th August with several passengers on board, and arrived at Chefoo on the 30th, staying there only one day. At Chefoo there was a large influx of passengers whose destination was Chemulpo. We had a pleasant run across to that port, the weather being fine, arriving shortly after

noon on the 1st September, but we were all rather disappointed to find that the steamer did not go into the inner harbour, but anchored outside about two miles from the settlement. However, after the Chemulpo passengers had left the ship, the Captain kindly took the Shanghai trippers ashore in his gig, and showed us the sights of Chemulpo. It is a dreadfully unattractive spot, and the entire settlement can be inspected in half an hour. What is called the native town lies outside the foreign settlement and consists of a collection of evil-smelling huts, which are largely built up of worn-out rice and bean bags, but whatever is to be purchased in the way of native production has to be obtained here, though there is very little chance of spending money. Of curios there are none at all, and no native pottery to beguile the unwary. One of our passengers bought a few native fans at what appeared to be a very dear price, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he did not know what they *ought* to cost, and didn't intend to enquire. Some of the native women were seen in the streets, but they were ugly in feature, so far as could be seen under their head covering, and hideous in dress. The native men were numerous, mostly doing nothing, as usual. The active business of the place appears to be in the hands of the Japanese, who have a settlement of their own fairly well laid out and properly policed. There is a Japanese post office where mail notices are posted in English, and small as the whole settlement is, the inevitable Japanese pillar letter boxes abound, though the central post office could be reached by any resident in three minutes. The capital, Seoul, is only 27 miles distant by road, but according to all accounts travelling overland is not easy or comfortable. A small steamer runs on the river to a point about three miles from Seoul, but owing to the natural peculiarities of this stream the distance to be travelled is over sixty miles, and no reliance can be placed on the hour that is announced for the departure of this packet boat, consequently a trip to Seoul can only be made when there is ample time at one's disposal. As we only expected to stay about twenty-four hours in Chemulpo we never contemplated a visit to the capital, though as it turned out we might have accomplished this. On the day of our arrival the weather was quite fine, and there would have been plenty of time to discharge and take in all the cargo during the first afternoon, but we had arrived a day before our schedule time, and "tomorrow" was good enough for the Japanese to send off cargo, as usual. However, the next day turned out wet and stormy and the cargo boat was unable to reach the steamer, so we lay all the day doing nothing. Next day, Saturday the 3rd, the weather had cleared up, and so we discharged and took in all cargo during the morning and left Chemulpo at noon. It was certainly provoking to have to lie for forty-eight hours at so uninteresting a place, and many of us would gladly have braved the discomforts of a trip to Seoul had we known how much time was to be at our disposal, if only for the sake of doing something. There are very few European or American residents at Chemulpo, and it must be a dreadfully dull place to live in; and owing to the exceptionally high rise and fall of tide, which leaves an enormous expanse of mud in front of the settlement at low water, it is an unsavoury port, while in consequence of the existence of so much mud, good sea bathing cannot be obtained. There are three European ladies residing at Chemulpo, one being the wife of the English Consul, one the wife of the Commissioner of Customs, and the other the wife of the Harbour Master. But even at such a deserted and dull port as Chemulpo the conveniences of society must be kept up, so that the two first named ladies have nothing to do with the Harbour Master's

wife, and the latter poor woman has not spoken to another European woman for months!

We had a pleasant run down from Chemulpo, passing through the innumerable islands that lie off the west coast of Corea. About 8 o'clock the next morning we were abreast of Quelpart, Mount Auckland showing up grandly above the line of clouds that topped the lower ranges of hills. At 9.30 we passed Port Hamilton, and had a fine smooth passage to Nagasaki, where we arrived at 11.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 4th. Owing to the detention of the *Saikio Maru* at Shanghai we had to stay over Monday and Tuesday at Nagasaki, and did not get away till 10 p.m. on the latter day, very glad indeed to get outside to cooling breezes, as the weather at Nagasaki during our stay there was unbearably hot. Several passengers joined us from Shanghai and Yokohama, all bound to Vladivostok.

At 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th instant, we anchored in the well sheltered port of Fusan, after a tolerably smooth passage, but the rain came down in torrents so that we were unable to get ashore, and could only look forward to prospecting Fusan on our return. It seemed likely that we should be detained for some time, as the chief officer startled us by the information that we had to take in over 5,000 packages, but the most of these turned out to be fire-bricks from Tientsin, which were speedily put on board with other cargo, despite the rain. These fire-bricks had been brought over from Chefoo by the *Genkai Maru* and were transhipped to the *Satsuma Maru* for Vladivostok as above stated. Now the *Satsuma Maru* and *Genkai Maru* were both in Chefoo together, and as the latter did not leave for twenty-four hours after the former the bricks, which were not ready when the *Satsuma* left Chefoo, were sent on by the *Genkai*. Yet there was no reason why we should have left Chefoo in such a hurry, as we were ahead of schedule time, and, as I have already stated, we simply idled the time away at Chemulpo. Had a longer stay been made at Chefoo this transhipment of bricks would have been avoided, and the passengers would certainly have been more pleased.

At 4 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th, we left Fusan, the sea being rather heavy, and though we had a head wind against us we arrived at Gensan at 10 a.m. on the 9th, thus having the advantage of daylight for the entrance into the spacious and very picturesque harbour of Gensan, or Yuensan as it is officially styled. The weather had cleared up, so we were all pleased at the prospect of a walk on shore, and soon after the anchor was down we divided into small parties and proceeded on our various short explorations of the country, which affords great attraction for the pedestrian. All of the party I was with were anxious to see some of the fair sex of Corea, more especially as the few we had come across at Chemulpo had their heads covered up, and our natural curiosity was nearly gratified when we came across a village maiden engaged in some agricultural employment, but, unfortunately, when she turned round on hearing our footsteps, the stalwart figure of the leader of the party evidently alarmed her, and she fled inconspicuously without giving us a chance of admiring her rustic beauty! The harbour of Gensan, to the north of which lies Port Lazareff, would accommodate all the navies of the world, so extensive and well sheltered is it. We left at 5.45 p.m. by a different course to that by which we entered, and after a pleasant run within sight of land, we arrived outside Vladivostok about 10 p.m., and after threading the devious entrance anchored off the town about 11 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant.

(To be continued.)

SPORTING.

It is against my wish to have to refer in each letter to the Stewards, who in past years have done so much for the Race Club; their task has been, and is, a thankless one, and when it is possible, they should receive the full support of the members. But as I hear complaints each morning, my letters would hardly be complete did I not refer to them. It was, I believe, decided some days ago to cover over the drain between Belle Vue and the Grand Stand, yet no beginning has as yet been made; why this should be, I don't understand. Health alone should have caused the powers that be to use every effort in this direction. Perhaps they have done so, or can it be that the non-arrival of the iron pillars has to act as scapegoat once more? Poor iron pillars, what a heap of delay you are responsible for! We must not forget, however, that there are always two sides to a question; the Stewards should know, and probably do know best, why operations have not been commenced. Some owners complain of not being able to use the vacant ground at the back of Belle Vue during training hours, for walking their ponies, (though if they got the space may be they would not use it.) To overcome this difficulty, however, would it not be advisable to place a temporary bridge, wide and strong enough for ponies to be walked over it, across the drain? This I think would meet the case, and there would then not be so many unkind remarks made in the mornings. The Stewards, almost all of them, we have elected ourselves, and we should support them all we can. The Clerk of the Course is to be complimented on the success attending the erection of the match at the entrance to the Race Club enclosure, from which a perfect view of the course is obtained, far better than is, or will be, possible from either the Grand Stand or Belle Vue, and if this edifice is reserved for owners and jockeys only, on race days, I predict that the day is not far distant when we shall see a more substantial building in its place.

The interest during the week has, as usual, centred in the Wednesday and Saturday galloping, and so far the favourites of the past few weeks retain more or less their former positions. Of the old ponies a great many are in physic, so the watch has not been called into service so much as it otherwise would have been. Wednesday morning saw the last gallops of the Leviathan stable prior to bran-mash and medicine, and I marked down the following on the inside course.

Hehenzollern, 1 mile, (Boy up), 2.16, last half mile 1.3; going well, but hard pressed when nearing home.

Mighty, 1 mile, (Horse up) 2.17, last half mile 1.5, moving remarkably well at the finish. This speedy pony requires careful watching in his future gallops, for at present he gives every evidence of more than paying his corn bill.

Prinrose, 1 mile, Boy up and such a Boy too, he made me think, when finishing, of a bundle of clothes in convulsions, or of one of our friends lowering the record in the swimming bath. This poor counts for nothing with such an inexperienced rider up.

Zephyr and Curiosity, 1 mile, (Boys up), Ko Yung and Archer; 2.23; 38, 1.15 1.50; 2.23. *Curiosity* towed the old "hoss" for the first half-mile, and then took a back seat. The last quarter I notice was good, but the style was not.

Hollyhock, 1 mile, (Horse up) 1.39; 35, 1.8, 1.39. With the last quarter 31 sec., I cannot but think that this pony is training on.

Lightning, 1 mile, (Ko Yung up), 2.23; the old form was wanting here, and *Thunderbolt*, although he started after him made rings round him. Of the griffins from this stable there is only one worthy of mention as yet, a big grey with dark points. Time for the half mile 1.44.

The 200,000-tael - with - contingency - chestnut griffin (I should be more correct in

one way if I called him a "Curreen" griffin) was ridden for all he was worth for half-a-mile, in 1.63, and on Saturday he went for 1 in 1.44 with Mr. Frank Dallas in the saddle. It is a question whether his cost should be increased by entrance fees; he may, however, be weak yet, and unable to put his best foot foremost.

The absence of *Hero* from the course since my last letter caused me to look for the why and wherefore, and I hear sinister reports as to his near fore leg not being all it should be. He is now going into physic; let us hope he will reappear with a "clean slate" after his enforced retirement, for the meeting of *Royalist*, the "Orme of the East," and the mighty skewbald, both fit and well, should result in one of the grandest battles ever fought on the Shanghai Race Course.

Bubbling Well went 1 1/2 miles in 2.55, last quarter 34. I noticed him changing his legs several times at the top of the straight, and doubt if he will stand a proper wind-up.

Au Revoir's stable companion, the grey, went two miles in 4.52; from the way he galloped this is evidently not his distance.

Vagrant, Flatcatcher, Talisman, 1 mile, (Boys up), 2.19, last quarter 32, "going grandly, *Flatcatcher* to my mind holding the trump card at the finish. On Saturday the same ponies went a mile and a quarter in 3.06, last quarter 31; on this occasion *Vagrant* was helped by the distance and had the call on his companion us.

Ewo griffins, the dark grey, a chestnut hack, and another grey 1 1/2 miles, (Boys up) 3.2, a shorter distance would I think suit the crack better. On Saturday the dark grey was taken in hand by Mr. Gresson and went 1/2 with his stable companions in 1.44, going in good style and hard held.

Merry Thought, (Boy), *The Don*, (Mr. Midwood), 1 mile, 2.19, a fair performance. *Merry Thought* is an improving pony, and will make a bold bid for victory in November next.

Li Hung-chang's iron grey, 1/2 mile, (Boy up) in 1.48; this pony's best distance is, I fancy, half-a-mile, but he must get rid of more beef before he can go that distance with credit to himself. On Saturday he was sent for one mile accompanied by *Spots*, (owner up) and he did the journey in 2.28, which was not so bad. This pony may turn out a useful one yet, but I do not like the way he starts for his exercise, which gives me the idea that he at times wears the "rogue's badge."

On Wednesday *Beeving*, (Mr. Crawford), *Bovril*, (Mr. Read), did 1 1/2 miles in 2.52, a very good gallop, and on Saturday the brown, only with a Boy up, did 1 1/2 miles in 3.26; 32, 1.6, 1.43, 2.19, 2.53, 3.26. This so far is the sensational griffin performance.

I was glad to notice another jock on Mr. Decimal's *Perch*, who went along very kindly, but in wretched style. It was kind and thoughtful of the owner to give his pony this name in anticipation, for whenever he rides him himself he does "come off his *Perch*."

Our old friend *Comus*, that "rickety" old trotter, has been resurrected during the week; he wound up his exercise with a funeral march for half a mile—dotty, very dotty.

Koh-i-nor is not going well and was beaten on the post by one of the "common garden" *El Dorado* griffins. Tom Cannon had better get hold of him before he loses his speed, entirely.

Mixture and *Black Leaf* are troubled with the slows.

Galopin went 1 1/2 miles in 3.45, last quarter 37, and hard held so the owner, say, I fear he will have to be harder held still if he is to be kept from getting "heat-ed bearings."

The small discarded boy *Raub* has shown signs of speed, and if he were only bigger he might be worth following. I have not been able to make much of Mr. King's gallops. *Guiding Star*, grass course, 1 mile 2.27; a white griffin, same distance

2.24; and a pony that reminded me very much of *Gardez* of last meeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1.42, not a bad performance. *Opposition* (Mr. Crawford up) went for a mile in 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$. I never thought this a first-class pony but in his old age he seems to improve. *Osprey*, the sub. griffin of last meeting, has been trotted round four times on each of the last three mornings and appears to be sound. It is a pleasure to note that there are some new candidates for Jockey Cup honours. The "Chippie's" understudy is progressing slowly but surely.

I cannot close this letter without referring to the departure by the *Yokohama Maru* of one of the truest sportsmen that ever owned a China pony, and whether at the "great game" or "across country," no member of our little sporting world has been more respected than Mr. E. G. Low. As a Steward of the Race Club and Master of the S.P.H.C. he has done yeoman service, and with *Sir Lancelot*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Sir Galahad* has been credited with the Maidens, Champions, and Derby; but it was in the hunting field that Mr. Low was most in his element, and a finer all-round horseman we have never had. In the old days when the writer of these lines first made his acquaintance, no one was more genial than the "Master," and few pleasures were more genuine than that of accompanying him and his chosen few on the off-days across country. Paper hunting then was perhaps not so scientific as it has become since; less was thought of the win and more of the ride; it was then more a matter of good fellowship and good company than it is now, and as years have crept on and changes have taken place, Mr. Low has "stood down," and to the regret of all, the breeches and boots have been too often laid aside. To how many Mr. Low's departure is a personal loss may be gathered from the number that attended the presentation to him on Saturday last of a *souvenir* from his friends in Shanghai, and the ringing cheers that greeted each sentence in Mr. Macgregor's graceful speech. The silence that followed brought home most acutely to each one in the crowded room, what a friend Shanghai was losing, and no words could have expressed so eloquently the pent-up feelings of every man present, which at last terminated in three of the heartiest cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Low.

DAYBREAK.

ROWING NOTES.

In spite of the rain it was quite jovial at the Lower Boathouse on Monday and Tuesday evening, to listen to the merry cackle of oarsmen as they returned from their rowing. For the principal event of the Regatta, namely, the International Eight-oar race, the Scots have challenged the World, and are captained and stroked by Mr. R. M. Campbell, whose name in boating circles is a regular pass-word for pluck and hard work. Of the crew I will say nothing at present as one cannot criticise until rowing commences at the Upper Boathouse. The World's crew is captained by Mr. C. Rudolph who has, with the exception of the Scottish members, the entire pick of the Rowing Club. They were out on Monday evening for the first time, but the rain on Tuesday evidently choked them off it. Their captain has a difficult task in hand, and will have to change his crew several times before a really representative World's Eight is placed on the creek to do battle with the Scotchmen.

NEMO.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere. (2)

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Shên-pao.

The funeral of Lady Li took place at Tientsin on the 13th instant with great pomp. Immense crowds of spectators packed the streets, and temporary shrines were put up along the route, where people offered up their last tribute of honour to the deceased lady, as her remains passed by. Of the vast number of dedicatory umbrellas in the train of the funeral cortege, it is worthy of mention that two were presented by the widows and the poorest class of citizens, while another was the gift of the "riches" coolies, who took this opportunity of manifesting their gratitude to the Viceroy, who on one occasion was instrumental in getting their license-fee reduced.

On the 8th instant two *Kolao Hui* members fell into the hands of the soldiery at Nganking. The captives were brought before the colonel, who immediately gave orders to have them transported to the magistrate's *yamen*, where they were tried. The examination lasted many hours, beginning in the afternoon and not finishing until late at night, after which the two prisoners were conveyed to two different prisons for safe keeping. Nothing has come to light regarding the proceedings of the trial, but it was visible on the faces of the prisoners when they came out of the *yamen* that they had been subjected to a terrible strain, and it is quite possible that they had been undergoing torture.

Hupao.

Under the heading, "He sought for glory, but was put to shame," this paper describes the doings of a vain aspirant to fame and glory. This person, named Ma, is a resident of Peking, and had the highest estimate of his own abilities and powers. He had always entertained the belief that he was born to accomplish great and extraordinary feats, and that he was not in the common run of men. His firm conviction of his own capabilities was such that he always regarded the achievements of others as being unworthy of his notice. For years he had been endeavouring to do something to distinguish himself, but was never given an opportunity to do so. At the thought that his talents were not known to the blind and unseeing world, which his service could benefit, he was much pained. Being resolved that the world should know his gifts, he recently petitioned the Viceroy, and recommended himself in terms. He said Fungtien was the seat of the central government, and therefore it was of paramount importance that there should be the proper kind of men as its administrators. The post of Chêngteh Hsien was a most difficult position to fill, and it required the best of men to fill it. He then recommended his services, and asked the Viceroy to appoint him to the Hsien as an assistant. For his presumption the Viceroy has ordered him to be taken care of by the proper officials.

The harvest this year in the Yangchow prefecture has shown a decided falling off. In Kiangtu Hsien 70 per cent. was gathered, while in the Kausien Hsien from 20 to 30 per cent. only. The price of rice is not abnormally high, but the price of fuel is rising, as the locusts have devoured the reeds and rushes, upon which the people depend for firing.

Reports from Wuchang inform us that on the 11th inst. four members of the *Kolao Hui* were captured at the capital, and were immediately despatched. On the following day another batch of nine *Kolao*s were captured in the Hanyang Ho. They were engaged in a convivial repast, when a number of people noticed their strange demeanour and informed the authorities, who had them captured. Evidence of their connection with the secret society was found on their persons and they were forthwith conveyed to the capital where they are now awaiting trial.

A number of enterprising people at the southern capital are now endeavouring to start works for supplying the city with good water. These people have succeeded in securing the support of the gentry whom they have interested in the scheme, and will shortly present a petition to the authorities for permission to conduct the undertaking. If the project succeeds it will be a great blessing to the people, who now drink the very filthy and unwholesome water they get from the dirty ponds and creeks.

An official near Yangchow narrowly escaped being mobbed by a crowd who disagreed with his decision upon an inquest examination, held on the body of a man who died from opium poisoning. It appeared that the deceased, before taking the opium, had been severely beaten by a man who owed him sums of money, which the latter not only did not repay, but violently attacked his creditor instead. The loss of the money, together with the bad treatment he received, caused him to think lightly of life; hence he committed suicide by taking opium. The official, after examining the body, could not find any injury received from the person who assaulted the deceased severe enough to cause death, and gave a verdict that the deceased met his death by opium poisoning. The relatives of the deceased who wanted to make out that their kinsman came to his end from the injury received at his assailant's hands, were much disappointed at the verdict of the examination, and began to evince their dissatisfaction in a most audible manner. Soon some of the rough and ready people in the crowd joined them, and it was then proposed that they should drag the official from his seat. The crowd were actually going to carry out their threat, and had not the runners and underlings protected their "Lao Yeh" the poor official would have been most ignominiously treated. As it was, all the paraphernalia of his retinue were torn to pieces.

Shên-pao.

Further intelligence has reached us from Ichang giving particulars of the casualties in the recent fearful conflagration, which razed a great portion of that city to the ground and rendered thousands of people destitute and helpless. In order to recover the bodies of the unfortunate victims in the river a barrier was constructed and put across the stream after the fire, so as to prevent the bodies from drifting down. This method was successful, and up to the present time over two hundred bodies have been recovered, and the rescuers are still hard at work scouring the river. The houses consumed by the flames at Shipa were formerly the homes of over nine hundred families, besides the dwellings of thirty families in another part of the town. Nearly two hundred boats and craft of all descriptions were also consumed. In removing the debris and rummaging amongst the ruins some horrible scenes were witnessed. Soon after the catastrophe good people were hard at work examining into the extent of the damage, and began distributing money to the distressed survivors from the fire. The benevolent societies are now appealing to the public to raise subscriptions for the relief of the destitute people. It is said that 4,000 strings of cash have been obtained from various quarters which will be distributed amongst the people to alleviate, in some measure, their great sufferings.

Our correspondent at Ichang has heard that some of the Christian churches in the Siangyang Fu have been lately destroyed by mobs. The high officials have sent deputies to the scene of the disturbance to restore order and investigate the causes of the disturbance.

We hear from Hangchow that the autumn crop in the district round about that city has shown a decided falling-off this year, owing to the drought which prevailed during the summer. The prices of necessities of life have consequently risen. An

inferior quality of rice is now sold at something over three strings of cash per picul, while for better quality 4,000 cash are paid. The rise in the price of this article is the cause of much solicitude amongst the people, and particularly so amongst the poorer classes.

H.E. Wang the new Minister to Japan having made a visit to his native place, returned the other day to this port and is now staying in the Cantonese temple in Hongkew. The Minister contemplates calling on the various Consular bodies, while in this port.

H.E. Wu Ta-cheng left Shanghai with his family the other evening by the *Tainco* for his new seat of government in Huanan. In order to prevent trouble on his account H.E. Wu declined the good offices of the local mandarins who wanted to see him off, and left quietly.

Hupao.

The fifteenth of the seventh moon is observed throughout the Empire, as being the feast of the Departed Spirits. This day is usually celebrated by lantern shows, and the holding of services, which are chanted by priests, to the peace of the departed spirits. These celebrations are expensive and often large sums of "useful money" are squandered for "useless purposes." The villagers residing outside of Peking celebrated this occasion in a most exemplary way. The money which was to be expended for the celebration, was this year sent to the inundated districts and distributed amongst the needy and destitute people. This praiseworthy action on the part of these villages may well put to shame the doings of the people in the towns and cities, where they foolishly spend their money in useless undertakings.

There is a rumour afloat that the people in a part of the Nanhui Hsien, Kuangtung, are committing offences against the Christians in that district, and serious results are apprehended. The provincial authorities, on receiving intimation of the outbreak, despatched troops to the scene of the disturbance, with the hope of bringing the trouble to a speedy termination. An anti-Chian movement is also said to exist in Hsian Hsien, where the militia have been sent to restore order.

It is reported that a most daring case of robbery was committed last month in the Kuangping Hsien *yamen*, Chihli, by a band of robbers who succeeded in taking away with them Tls. 15,000 in silver. This sum of money belonged to the Tsin Ho repair fund, and was temporarily placed in the treasure room of the *yamen*, where it was thought the money would be quite safe. The robbers evidently got wind of this, and one night last month, an armed band, numbering some few scores, broke into the *yamen* and possessed themselves of this wealth. Four of the robbers have since been captured by the force sent out by the magistrate, and measures are being taken to apprehend their confederates.

Inw Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd September.
Before GEORGE JAMIESON Esq., Acting
Chief Justice.

THE TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LD.,
(appellants and defendants) and WANG
CHI HSIEN, owner of the junk *Ho Chi
Shun* (respondent and plaintiff.)

This was an appeal by the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., from a decision of H.B.M.'s Consul at Tientsin, condemning them in damages and costs for a collision between two of their lighters the *Linsi* and the *Guiding Star* whilst in tow of the *Heron*,

and the plaintiff's junk, which was at anchor in the Peiho river below Tongsu in March last. The case for appeal was heard on 5th inst., when judgment was reserved.

Mr. A. P. Stokes appeared for the appellants, but the respondent, as on the former occasion, did not appear, either personally or by counsel.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said:—

This is an appeal from a decision of Her Majesty's Court at Tientsin, given in a suit in which the plaintiffs, now respondents, claimed against the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., for damages done to their junk by a collision which happened in the Tientsin river on the night of the 31st March last.

The plaintiffs' case in the Court below was that their junk was at anchor in the river in a proper position, and was showing a good light, that while so anchored the defendants' vessel, a tug-boat called the *Heron*, towing two lighters, ran into them and caused the damage.

The defendants' case was that the junk was anchored in the fairway, and was showing no light, and by reason of that, the night being very dark, the *Heron* while pursuing her usual course down river did not see the junk till too late to avoid the collision, and they claim that the collision was wholly due to the failure of the junk to show a light. They also counter-claimed against the junk for damages to their vessels.

The Judge in the Court below gave no finding on the question of lights, stating that in the conflict of evidence he was unable to come to any conclusion on the point, but he found the defendants to blame on the ground that their vessels ran into the other, adding that he considered the master of the *Heron* was pursuing a dangerous course in proceeding down river with the ebb tide on a night so dark that he could not see the junk until (in his own words) he was on the top of her.

Against this decision the defendants appealed, on the ground that the Court below ought to have found on the evidence that the junk had no lights, and therefore was to blame. They also applied for and obtained leave to adduce further evidence on the hearing of the appeal, and in pursuance of that leave four more witnesses were examined. The plaintiffs and respondents were not represented.

The first point that calls for consideration is the question, Had this junk a light or not? This must necessarily have an important bearing on the decision, for it seems admitted all round that there was some obligation on her to show a light. The junk herself, by declaring that she had a light, tacitly admits the obligation, and the evidence goes to show that it is the usual custom in the Tientsin River for junks at anchor to show a light. There is even some evidence to prove that this is also a legal obligation, and that junk masters can be fined for non-observance of the rule. I do not lay much stress on that, but I consider it sufficiently proved that it is the ordinary custom for vessels at anchor to show a light.

It is unnecessary for the purpose of this case to go into the question of the application of the general maritime law to mixed cases of this nature, which was put before me by the learned Counsel for the appellants, but I may remark in passing, that one of the fundamental rules of that law, a rule which has always been enforced by British Courts on vessels of all nationalities seeking redress before them, is this obligation on vessels at anchor to show a light. The rule is thus enunciated in a judgment of the Privy Council in the *Saxonia*, Lush, Vol. I, p. 422: "The second rule which we consider affects this case is, that though the close-hauled vessel is not bound to give way, she is nevertheless bound to show some proper and sufficient light in sufficient time to enable the steamship or other vessel whose duty it is to give way, to avoid the

collision. This is not a question of red light or green light, but of no light at all. A vessel at anchor, or a fishing boat, is bound by the general rules of the sea to exhibit a light so as to afford to vessels whose duty it is to avoid her the means of doing so." Similar language was held by Dr. Lushington in the case of the *Victoria* (3 Robinson's Reports p. 54). Addressing the Trinity Masters, he says, "I now come to the important consideration in the case, whether looking to the season of the year, the state of the night, and the locality, it was not obligatory, as a matter of reasonable precaution, to have carried and exhibited an efficient light. If you are of opinion that the carrying and exhibiting such light would have tended to prevent the collision, I cannot but think it was a duty imposed on him to do so, and for this reason, that all persons are bound to take due and proper care to avoid an accident, and no man can justly complain of an accident that happens to himself, if by reasonable and proper precaution he could have prevented it." Whether therefore we regard this case from the point of view of the ordinary maritime rules, or of local custom, or of reasonable care and prudence, the result is the same, that it was incumbent on the plaintiff's junk to have a light exhibited, and if he had not he cannot complain in being held to blame.

On the evidence I have no hesitation in saying that I am satisfied the junk had no light. As the case stood in the lower Court the weight of testimony seems to me to incline decidedly in favour of the defendants, and this has been further confirmed by the additional evidence tendered at the hearing on appeal. I find therefore that the junk must be held to blame in this respect. It is also alleged that the junk was improperly anchored in the fairway, but it is unnecessary to give any express finding on that point. I shall only remark that being, as the evidence shows she was, well out in the stream, it was all the more incumbent on her to show a sufficient light to warn off approaching vessels.

It remains however to be considered whether the tug boat should not also be held to blame, because if she is, the junk will still be entitled to half damages. The Judge in the Court below has found that she was to blame on the ground, as I understand it, that she was being navigated without due care and caution. On the whole I think this must stand. The appellants have to show, not merely that the other vessel was in fault, but also that by no reasonable skill and caution on their part could the collision have been avoided. Now what is skill and caution depends upon circumstances. There is no doubt that to tow a couple of heavy lighters with an ebb tide is not an ordinary act of navigation, and does involve more than usual risk to other vessels. The amount of caution, therefore, that would be reasonable in navigating a handy vessel like the *Heron* alone, with the command over her movements, would not necessarily be sufficient when she was encumbered with two lighters. The evidence on the point is scanty, for it does not appear at what rate of speed the *Heron* was going, nor how dark the night really was, but if it is the fact that it was impossible to see the junk until they were within 15 or 20 yards of her, then I think there was want of due caution in being under way at all, having regard to the fact that they were in a narrow river where vessels at anchor were frequently to be met. (*The Victoria*, 3 W. R. & L. p. 49). On the other hand if the junk could have been seen sooner the look-out must have been imperfect.

I therefore come to the conclusion that both vessels must be held to blame, and according to the usual rule in Admiralty, which by the Judicature Act is now applicable to cases at Common Law, each will bear half the damage.

At the hearing I expressed an opinion that as it did not appear from the Record that the defendants had obtained the leave of the Court they could not maintain their counter-claim. But on examining the Record, I find it is defective in another important particular, viz., that it does not appear that the plaintiff has filed any submission to the jurisdiction, which if strictly enforced would bar him from recovering anything at all. But in order to prevent further delay, and to do complete justice between the parties, I think I may assume, until the contrary is made to appear, both that the plaintiff has filed his submission and that the Court has given leave to counter-claim. The order will therefore be that the case be referred back to the Provincial Court to ascertain the amount of damage done by the collision on both sides, and that each shall bear half the cost that may be so found. I make no order as to costs.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 17th September.
Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. LAW CHING LEANG.

The hearing of this case, which had been adjourned from Thursday, was resumed to-day. It will be remembered that it arose out of a summons against Law Ching Leang, a British subject, for an alleged assault upon Woo Wai-yuen, as he was leaving a Chinese restaurant, in the Foochow Road, on the 4th inst.

Wong Ah-sing, a waiter at the restaurant, who was called for the defence, said that both complainant and defendant had been dining there. When the defendant came downstairs, to leave, the complainant was standing in the doorway. Defendant asked him to move, but he refused, and a quarrel ensued. Complainant caught hold of defendant and pulled him into the street, after which a crowd gathered, and a constable came up. Witness was standing in the doorway. He did not see the complainant fall down, and defendant did not strike him. The complainant was slightly the worse for drink.

Police constable Bramble said he was on duty in the vicinity of the restaurant on the night in question at about a quarter to ten o'clock, when his attention was attracted by a crowd. He went up and saw the complainant, who had a pair of broken spectacles in his hand. Complainant was very excited, and said that a friend of his had struck him, and gone into the restaurant. Witness did not see the defendant. He advised the complainant to lay a complaint against defendant, and accompanied the complainant to the Police station for that purpose.

His Worship, remarking that the whole affair seemed a very trifling matter, ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the case, and \$3 the value of the broken spectacles; \$4.50 altogether.

19th September.

R. v. BLOOD.

James Blood, seaman, belonging to the *Andelana* was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Woosung Road, on Saturday, carrying a loaded revolver in the Settlement contrary to the Land Regulations, and discharging it to the danger of the public.

Sergeant Walker said he was on charge-room duty at Hongkew police station on Saturday, when the prisoner was brought in by a civilian, (a Chinaman) who stated that the prisoner had discharged a revolver. The civilian had since gone away in his ship.

Witness searched the prisoner, who was very drunk, and found on him a revolver with five loaded cartridges, and two cases which had recently been discharged.

Accused pleaded guilty, and expressed regret. He said he brought the revolver ashore to sell for one of the apprentices. He had some drink, and "got a bit crazy," or he should not have done what he had.

His Worship fined the prisoner \$1 for being drunk; and \$5 for discharging the revolver.

Inspector Reed applied for the revolver to be confiscated, and His Worship assented.

R. v. BRIDGES.

Thomas Bridges, belonging to the *Procyon*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a Chinaman and the police.

Yung Ah-lung, a fruit seller, deposed that at about three o'clock on Sunday the accused came up and partook of some fruit. When complainant asked for payment, prisoner struck him, and kicked over his fruit stall, spoiling about \$1 worth of fruit.

Native constable No. 413, who was called to arrest the accused, said that he was very violent, and a Sikh constable had to be called. Prisoner was drunk and struck the Sikh. At the station he again struck the latter in the face, drawing blood.

Sergeant Walker deposed to the prisoner being very violent at the police station, and striking the Sikh.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to ten days' hard labour, and ordered him to pay 50 cents for food.

R. v. WALSH.

George Walsh, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Ming-hong Road on Sunday.

Inspector Reed informed the Magistrate that he had some doubt about the nationality of the prisoner. He said he was a Britist subject, although he (Inspector Reed) had heard prisoner was an American. In answer to the Magistrate prisoner admitted the offence. He said he lived in Miller Road, was at present unemployed, but formerly carried on business in Shanghai.

His Worship ordered him to pay \$1 or go to prison for two days.

21st September.

R. v. GORDON.

H. Gordon, against whom four previous convictions were entered on the charge-sheet, was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Bund on Tuesday.

Accused admitted the offence, and was fined \$3, or five days' imprisonment.

R. v. LUMSTRUM, KELLY, SCANNEL AND KILINGBERG.

These four men, belonging to the *Procyon*, were charged with refusing duty on the 19th inst. All admitted the offence, and declared their intention not to work on the ship. Lumstrum made a rambling statement as to his treatment, in the course of which he alleged that the master, Captain Dundas, was in the habit of getting drunk.

Captain Dundas said that this was obviously untrue, as liquor was never allowed on the ship.

Kilingberg said he was not engaged as a carpenter, but was put to do carpenter's work. The captain had found fault with him, put him to work in a dangerous position, and had reduced his allowance of food. His Worship asked whether it would not be as well to discharge the latter, if he only spoiled his work, as had been stated.

Captain Dundas said he must have someone on the articles as carpenter, for the insurance of the ship. He had been trying to get a good carpenter, but could not.

His Worship sentenced the three first named prisoners to a fortnight's imprisonment, and Kilingberg to a week.

R. v. WILLIAMS.

T. Williams, another man belonging to the *Procyon*, was summoned by Captain Dundas for having used language towards him calculated to cause a breach of the peace, on the 16th instant.

Captain Dundas gave evidence to the effect that the accused threatened to "do for him," because he (witness) refused to give him some tobacco.

Accused denied the offence, and made a statement as to his having been ill for some time, suffering from an affection of one of his eyes.

In answer to the Magistrate Captain Dundas stated that a doctor had pronounced the accused to have cancer of the eye. He (the captain) did not know what to do with the man, who had done no work since 12th August, and since the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai had been frequently getting drunk and annoying him. He would be very glad if the Magistrate would take him off his hands.

His Worship, in the absence of corroborative evidence, dismissed the summons.

R. v. LUMSTRUM.

Lumstrum was again put forward for having assaulted the captain, within the precincts of the court, immediately previous to the commencement of business.

Evidence was given that when the captain arrived, the accused went up and demanded his discharge. The captain refused, and the accused at once struck at him, and would have continued the assault but for the interference of a police constable, and Mr. Brun, Consular constable.

His Worship ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of \$10, as the sentence he had already received would not expire until just before the departure of the ship.

22nd September.

R. v. HARVIE.

Mr. William Morrison Harvie appeared to answer a summons charging him with having furiously driven a pony and trap on the Bund, on the 17th instant, contrary to the Municipal Regulations.

Chief-Inspector Cameron conducted the prosecution, on behalf of the Police.

Mr. John William Bennett was first called. He said—On Saturday evening, at a little after half-past seven o'clock, I was walking along the Bund with Mr. Sharp, and Mr. West. I was on the inside. Just as we got to Peking Road I must have stepped in advance. Just as I stepped off the pavement I heard a shout. I put up my arm, and I saw a pony and the shafts of a trap just on me. The pony knocked me down. When I was on the ground I felt a sharp "clip" on my head, and the wheel of the trap went over my left leg.

By the Magistrate—Did you see who was driving?—No I did not.

Did you see anything of the trap when you got up from the ground?—Mr. Sharp picked me up. The trap went down the Peking Road; at least I saw some light in the distance, but I could not say it was the same trap.

Before you were struck did you see the trap?—No.

You could not see who was in the trap?—I could not; it was all done so quickly that I could not see.

Whoever was driving the trap did not stop?—No.

Have you been attended by a doctor?—Yes, Dr. Little. I am severely bruised, but no bones are broken.

The Magistrate (to the defendant)—Do you want to ask any questions?

Defendant—No.

Mr. John West, accountant to Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., was then called.

By the Magistrate—Were you walking with Mr. Bennett on Saturday evening last?—I was.

Will you tell me what you saw of the accident?—We were walking along the Bund, between here and Peking Road. At the moment we got to the curb there was a trap turning round from the Bund very rapidly. Mr. Bennett was a pace or two in front.

You say "very rapidly;" was the pony trotting?—Yes, he was trotting very rapidly. Why I say rapidly is that in a moment the pony and the trap had passed us.

You could not give an idea of the pace?—No, I can only say rapidly, because the trap came on to us in a moment.

From which direction did the trap come?—From the direction of Hongkew.

What did the trap do?—In a moment I lost sight of Mr. Bennett, and I wondered what had become of him. In the next moment the trap had gone by, and I saw Mr. Bennett lying in the road. The trap turned down the Peking Road.

Without any slowing?—No, he did not slow down, so far as I could tell.

After the trap had passed, you saw Mr. Bennett lying on the ground; did you see who was in the trap?—No, I did not.

Did you recognise the trap itself? Did you know whose it was?—No, I had no idea.

Did the driver of the trap do anything to show that he knew he had knocked any one down?—No.

He didn't look round; you are sure he went straight on?—I ran after the trap up the Peking Road, and I called as loudly as I could.

Mr. Harry J. Sharp, bookseller, engaged at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., was then examined.

By the Magistrate—Were you in company with Mr. Bennett on Saturday evening last, when this accident happened?—Yes.

Will you describe what you saw of the accident?—The three of us, Mr. Bennett, Mr. West, and myself, were walking abreast on the pavement, between the Masonic Club and the Peking Road. When we got to the Peking Road corner I stepped back a few paces to get into my ricksha, which was following me. Then I saw a trap coming along. I could not see who was in it. It was coming very rapidly, and turned the corner.

What was the pace?—It was a fast trot. Did the driver slow down at all as he went round the corner?—No.

Did you see Mr. Bennett fall?—Yes. It appeared to me that he put his hand up, and that the shaft struck him. I thought he would get clear, but he was turned over in some way, and the next I saw of him he was under the pony's feet.

Did the driver of the trap do anything?—No.

Do you suppose that he noticed he had knocked any one down? If he knocked a person down he might look round?—He did not seem to take the slightest notice.

Did you call to him to stop?—I shouted immediately, and I said to West, "I will look after Bennett, if you will run after the trap."

The trap continued down the Peking Road?—Yes.

Do you think he must have heard you shout?—I think he must have heard.

You did not recognise the trap or the person in it?—No.

Defendant—Am I to understand you saw me—

The Magistrate—He has not said anything about you; he says he saw a trap. He does not say anything about you; the driver at present is unknown.

Defendant—Am I to understand the trap did not slow down?

Witness—That is what I say. My impression was that the trap was going straight along the Bund.

The Magistrate—Of course that is merely an impression. When an accident happens one merely has impressions.

By Chief-Inspector Cameron—With reference to the trap that you saw drive round the corner of Peking Road, do you think the pace at which it went round was a judicious one?—No, I do not.

Do you think it is possible for a man to be knocked under the feet of a pony, and the

wheels of the trap to pass over his legs, without the driver knowing it?—I should say it would be impossible.

The Magistrate—I must remind you that the charge in this case is furious driving. That charge could be made if a man had not been knocked down.

Chief-Inspector Cameron—You were acquainted on Monday morning that the driver of the trap was Mr. William Morrison Harvie?

Witness—Yes.

The Magistrate—You mean that he found out.

Chief-Inspector Cameron—I will put a witness in the box to prove that it was Mr. William Morrison Harvie.

Inspector Keeling, deposed:—I made enquiries about this case, under Chief Inspector Cameron's directions. I got a description of the turn out.

By the Magistrate.—Who described it?—I got it from Mr. Cameron, and made enquiries at the livery stables, including the Central Stables.

What was the description?—Grey pony, gig, driver was wearing a soft Terai hat, light colour, and the mafoo was dressed in a light blue long coat. The mafoo was hanging behind, and had on a "saucer" hat with a blue tassel.

What do you call a "saucer" hat?—Like the policemen wear. The next day Dr. Whitney came to me, in company with Mr. Harvie, and told me that it was Mr. Harvie's trap. This was on Monday.

Do you mean Mr. Harvie admitted it, or that Dr. Whitney told you for him?—Mr. Harvie admitted it himself.

Did the defendant express any regret?—Yes, he said he was very sorry indeed, and that he did not remember about it.

Do you mean he did not remember it?—He said he did not know he had knocked any one down, or he certainly would have stopped.

The Magistrate—Now, Mr. Cameron, you had better tell me where you got this description of the trap. Who told you?

Chief Inspector Cameron—On Sunday morning at about seven o'clock, Mr. H. H. Read came to my house and reported to me the occurrence that had taken place on Saturday evening. He came on behalf of Mr. Bennett. He gave me a description of the trap. He said it was a grey pony, a very fast trotter. The foreigner driving wore a Terai hat. The mafoo wore an official hat with a tassel on it, and a long dark coat. He could not describe the colour, because it was too dark to tell. The vehicle was a low gig.

The Magistrate—Is Mr. Read here?

Chief-Inspector Cameron—No. He told me he got the description from Mr. West and Mr. Sharp.

The Magistrate—It is a pity you did not elicit that from them when they were in the box.

Chief Inspector Cameron—Mr. Harvie came to my office on Monday morning, and stated that he was the man who drove the trap, and that he was very sorry for what had happened, and he was not in a position at the time to say how it occurred, and that if he had been, it would not have happened.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Harvie, you have heard what the witnesses have said. You are aware that it was your trap that did the damage, though you apparently were not aware at the time that you had knocked any one down. I should now like to hear from you if you have anything to say in explanation. You are charged with having driven a trap at a rate which was improper. (To Chief Inspector Cameron)—Have you got a copy of the Regulations?

Chief Inspector Cameron—I have not, but it is No. 35, and it simply says that any man who shall drive in a furious manner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10.

The Magistrate (to defendant)—There appears to be a Municipal Bye-law

by which people are not allowed to go at a rate which imperils the public, and there seems no doubt that you have imperilled the limbs of people on foot. In fact it is a mercy that it was not more serious. Perhaps you have something to say, as to the reason you did not notice you had caused an accident.

Mr. Harvie—I should like to say that the pony I had was not my own. Coming over the Garden Bridge my pony got troublesome. I was paying more attention to it than I ought to, and coming to the corner of Peking Road I only looked up the street. There was a bright electric lamp where the affair happened, and the three gentlemen have known my trap, and I cannot understand how they did not recognise it. I am certain there was no intention of knocking the man over.

The Magistrate—Oh! no.

Mr. Harvie—If I had seen a coolie knocked over I should have stopped. I heard of it on Sunday at half-past five, and I went immediately to Mr. Bennett, to make amends.

The Magistrate—At the time you got over Garden Bridge your pony was rather beyond your control, and restless, and going fast?

Mr. Harvie—It was restless, and going fast.

The Magistrate—Of course there are certain places where a pony at a sharp trot does no harm, but at the same time, the driver of a trap knows that in going round corners you should not go at the same pace as on the clear road. The only excuse is that the pony was not completely under your control as you were going round the corner. What the consequences are you know, and I have no doubt you regret them as much as any one, and I dare say all your friends will be glad to hear that you were so much taken up with the management of your pony, that you did not notice what your pony and trap had done. But at the same time, the limbs of the people of Shanghai who are not driving in traps, have got to be protected, and I fine you the full amount, which is \$10, and costs.

R. v. ANDERSON AND GILL.

Alexander Anderson, and John Gill, belonging to the *Procyon*, were charged with being drunk on Broadway at about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Accused admitted the offence, and were fined \$1 each, or a day's imprisonment.

R. v. HOUDEN.

William Houden, was charged with being drunk on the previous day within the precincts of the Court.

William Brun, Consular constable, stated that he had to eject the accused from the Court during the hearing of a case on the previous day, because of his drunken behaviour. Outside the Court the prisoner was very abusive, and attempted to kick witness. The accused at the time had a bottle of rum in his pocket.

Prisoner acknowledged being drunk, but added that he did not know what he was doing.

His Worship sentenced him to a week's imprisonment.

HE WAS AT THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

"The British Infantry are the best in the world, sire, but, luckily, few in number."

So said a French marshal in reply to a question by Napoleon. Few in number may be, but enough to keep the English drumbeat following the sun around the world. Hero is a short story from an old soldier; a little about the Indian Mutiny, more about another mutiny.

He says: "In 1854 I enlisted in the 5th Regiment Fusiliers, and that year went out to China. Three years later, 1857, I went to Bengal, India. I was present at the siege of Lucknow, under General Havelock, and was wounded there. I was then sent to Cawnpore, during the fearful massacre at that place. We were exposed to damp, our clothes being

wet for days together. Here it was that I first began to feel the bad effects of the climate. In 1875 I returned home to my native village and settled down. Two years afterwards I began to feel languid and tired. I lost all spirit and energy. Everything was a trouble to me, and I became weak and low. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite for food, and what I ate gave me pain in the chest and back. I also had a dull heavy pain and weight at my right side and in the hips and legs, and a sense of tightness or constriction, as if I was held or bound.

"After a time my arms puffed up, and the sinews and muscles of the calves of my legs corded with pain. I could not sleep at night, and for weeks and weeks I got little or no rest. I would doze for a short time and then wake with pain. Things went on like this month after month. I got weaker and weaker, and had to give up work and engage a man to look after my small business. I took medicines of various kinds, but obtained little or no relief. I then saw the club doctor, who gave me medicines and applications, but I found no ease from anything except for a little while. After being under this doctor off and on for four years I gave up going to him and went to see a doctor at Bungay, and was under his treatment for three months. He gave me medicines and embrocations, and I was rubbed before the fire for hours together by my wife, but nothing eased me.

"The doctor ran up a bill of some five pounds, but at the end of three months I was worse than ever, and so weak that I had not strength even to go and see the doctor. Then I gave up doctoring in despair, for I had lost all faith in physic, and said to my wife, 'It is no use doctoring any more; nothing can be done for me. I will let things take their chance.'

"Now better, now worse, I continued in this state until March, 1890, when a small book was left at my house, telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I read of a case like mine having been cured by it. So I procured a bottle from Mr. Edgerley's Stores and began taking it. In three weeks I felt better; my pains left me, my appetite returned, my food agreed with me, and I gradually gained strength. By the time I had taken the third bottle I was a well man, and never felt better in my life. From that day to this I have never ailed anything, and can do a day's work with any man. If I feel any sluggishness of the liver, I take a few doses of the Syrup and know nothing of pain.

"After my recovery many of my neighbours asked what had wrought the cure, and I told them Seigel's Syrup had cured me after all the doctors and medicine had failed. I owe my life to the timely use of it. You are at liberty to publish this statement if you think it may benefit others. I will answer enquiries, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (William IV. c. 62).

"Declared at Bungay, in the County of Suffolk,

"This tenth day of July, 1891.

(Signed) "SAMUEL BANHAM."

"Before me,

(Signed) "HERBERT J. HARTCUP,

"A Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England."

Mr. Banham's complaint was severe and chronic liver disease, caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, contracted during his long and arduous military service in India. He is a man of excellent character, and is at present employed as gardener. He mentioned in conversation that after his recovery he met a lady who is housekeeper at a gentleman's residence, who said to him, "Why, Banham, what has worked so marvellous an improvement in you?" He told her, and as she suffered from rheumatism and weakness, she took Seigel's Syrup, and found wonderful benefit.

(3). 23, 30se and 7oc 37

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At the Gas Works, Shanghai, 17th instant, the wife of HENRY EDWARDS, of a son.

At No. 14, the Bund, Shanghai, on the 18th September, the wife of R. KENNEDY of a son.

At 15, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, on the 18th Sept., the wife of MATTHEW WOODLEY, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 20th September, 1892, the wife of A. J. NORONHA, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Of typhoid fever, at Mt. Airy, N.C., U.S.A., on the 7th August, 1892, Mrs. MAGGIE, wife of the Rev. D. W. HERRING. Aged 27.

Of the same, just one week previous, MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. D. W. HERRING. Aged 4.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. John. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Wilcockson. For Boston—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Low.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Mr. Brewitt-Taylor.

Per str. *Yikang*, for Foochow—Rev. and Mrs. Worley and 3 children, Miss Masters.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mr. Marcuse.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Meigs, Misses Stanley and Gaynor, Rev. Mr. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Beebe and Mrs. Abbey.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Dr. and Mrs. Curtis and 2 children, Miss Effie G. Young, Rev. W. H. Lacy and Mr. Chang.

Per str. *Hsingyi*, for Tientsin—Mr. Myrick. For Chefoo—Mr. R. J. Harris.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Messrs. J. Howes and A. Wilson.

Per str. *Choysang*, for Swatow—Mrs. Gates.

Per str. *Liensheng*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Arrago and Jankowich.

Per str. *Taiwo*, for Hankow—Mrs. Schlichting.

Per str. *Taku*, for Newchwang—Mr. Bush.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tientsin—Mr. Roskell.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. Kerr.

Per str. *Yangtsé*, for Hongkong—Mr. Kladt.

For Marseilles—Miss Pichon.

Per str. *Kiangyi*, for Nanking—Mr. Hearson.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Chefoo—Mr. Oxley.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver

—Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Beebe and 2 children,

Mrs. F. E. Meigs, Miss E. Reid, Mrs. L. S. Abbey, Mrs. Curtis and child, Dr. Lucy A. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reid, Messrs. J. A. Kerr, Clarence Reid, Weightman Reid, and J. Hegnauer. From Yokohama—Miss E. G. Young, Mrs. Churchill and maid, Messrs. Hearson and Brush. For Hongkong—Mrs. Sadi Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, infant and servant, Mrs. Edwards and infant, Col. Chauncy, Messrs. R. M. Granger Stewart, and J. T. Hamilton and servant. For Australia—Mr. and Mrs. Twomley and Mrs. Robertson.

Per str. *Melbourne*, from Japan for Shanghai

—Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, child and amah, Mrs. Arnott and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Symons, 3 children and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Woo, child and servant, Miss Lee and 2 servants, Messrs. Del Arraya, Philippe and 2 servants, de Gunzburg, Li, Woo and Xavier. For Hongkong, etc.—Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Rospopoff, Messrs. Gregory, Britto, Yan, Rowich, Huggett and Sheosakio.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Nagasaki—

Capt. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Beisham, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford and 2 children, Mrs. Moutrie and child, Mrs. Graham and 4 children, Rev. and Mrs. Warley and 3 children, Miss L. Masters, Mrs. Ford and 2 children, Mrs. Wanstall and infant, Mrs. Buchanan and child, Messrs. A. J. Bury, M. Yoshida, L. Anderson, Chas. Overbeck, W. G. Hookridge, R. Roskill, E. McCabe, E. Mullendorff, von Lohr, MacLaren, A. Ezra,

J. R. Elias, T. Takok, T. Takazaki, B. Wanstall, B. Stroetzel, and H. A. Lewniski, Miss Abikei, Dr. Hicken and Rev. W. G. Walshie.

Per str. *Nierstein*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Popp.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. McKuen, Miss Haslep, Mrs. Cummy and child Messrs. C. W. Baird, Drummond Hay, H. J. Such and Pechanoff.

Per str. *Yehsin*, from Chefoo—Mr. Bandinell. From Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Brewitt-Taylor, A. Wilson, J. Howes and O. Rorden.

Per str. *Paohua*, from Hankow—Mr. Oxley. Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and 2 children.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Misses B. and L. Graves and Master F. Graves, and H. E. Fong. From Wongshekong—Mr. Baur. From Nanking—Mr. Thos. J. Arnold, Misses E. Ince and A. L. White. From Chinkiang—Prefect Wong.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Southcott.

Per str. *Yikang*, from Foochow—Misses (2) Siemsson.

Per str. *Woosung*, from Amoy—Miss Wells.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. Cope.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin, etc.—Dr. Macleod, Messrs. Henry Morris and C. M. Dyce.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. William and 3 daughters, Bishop Key, Rev. W. B. Bonnell, Messrs. Ritchie, Stokes, Bowdage, and Playfair.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. O'Connell.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Taylor, Misses (2) Charlton and amah.

Per str. *Liensheng*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Black and family, Miss Cooper, 2 children, and Mr. Stonehouse.

Per str. *Feiching*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Capt. Howard.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Lindstrom and children.

Per str. *Poochi*, from Tientsin—Col. C. Judd.

Per str. *Haeing*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Lancaster and 2 sons.

Per str. *Nyankin*, from Chinkiang—Rev. R. T. Bryan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		WIND.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer in shade.		Initials.		
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.			Direction.	Force.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
Sept 17	30.08	78.5	N.	1	78.5	76.0	80.0	75.0	O.
18	30.19	72.0	N.E.	5	71.5	67.5	81.5	71.0	O.
19	30.20	67.0	"	3	67.0	63.0	75.0	66.0	O.
20	30.21	68.0	N.N.E.	5	68.0	66.0	69.0	67.0	R.
21	30.29	67.0	"	3	67.0	64.0	70.5	65.0	R.
22	30.20	66.0	N.	3	66.0	63.0	67.0	62.0	C.
23	30.17	69.5	N.W.W.	3	69.0	63.0	77.0	58.0	C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunde; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

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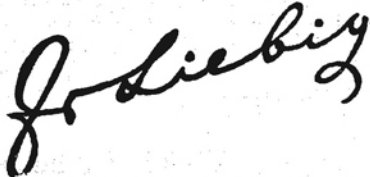
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8th January, 1892

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of 33

13th April, 1887

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30ju '88 5 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1892.

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674Z 31ur Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.

Lancashire Insurance Company.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are now prepared to accept fire risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
6my 1419 Shanghai, 7th Dec., 1891.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on Goods and Merchandise to all parts of the world. For particulars of rates apply to

BARLOW & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1891.

n o-a-w loc-92 832

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

lf 47 Shanghai, 10th May 1881

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company here and at Hankow, are prepared to accept Marine & Fire Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
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30iu-88 2 Shanghai, 1st July, 1887.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1782.

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WESTALL, LITTLE & Co.

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31de-92 n 2-a-w 857

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

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RESERVES 435,000
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WM. D. GRAHAM,
Manager.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1892. n 8oc tf 728

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the MARINE DEPARTMENT, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at current rates, payable either here or in London, and/or the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

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For the LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
c.a. Marine Branch
28oc-89 942 Shanghai, 29th Oct., 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 22nd September, 1892.

PIECE GOODS.—During the week under review the demand for goods for current consumption has remained very quiet and deliveries have been decidedly slow, the typhoony state of the weather, usual at this time of the year during the change of the seasons, doubtless making itself felt. But, although the business in spot cargo has been so small, orders for goods for next season's trade have been forthcoming with some freedom, and the estimated falling off in this respect will not be borne out. It is true that the orders have not been placed exactly in the same quarters they were last year, nor have they comprised the same class of goods, the demand now appearing to be more on the closer woven 36-inch makes, the ordinary *Heavy Shirtings* and *Sheetings*, especially the latter, being comparatively neglected. Towards the close, however, the firmer attitude of the Manchester market in sympathy with the higher price for cotton, has prevented several orders being put through, and it remains to be seen whether the natives can afford to pay up. There seems to be no reason why they should not, for stocks are steadily diminishing, and so are prospective supplies. A very noticeable feature of the trade is the falling off in the shipment of AMERICAN makes this season, but it has to be remembered that a much larger stock than usual was carried over from last year, and there can be no doubt that *Indian Yarns* are cutting into this trade.

There is rather better news in from TIEN-TSIN, the country in that neighbourhood having got rid of the superabundant supply of moisture, which it was feared would do so much harm, more easily than was expected, and it is anticipated that the buyers for that market will shortly show more activity than they can be credited with displaying during the summer months. NEWCHWANG, too, has commenced to wake up at last, and it is to be hoped that the activity this week in Indian yarn for that market is only the precursor of a good general demand during the next two months before the Port closes for the winter. The crops appear to have been favorable, and a plentiful supply of produce is awaiting shipment to the South, the proceeds of which will no doubt to a great extent be invested in Imports. The COREAN markets are fairly active, but the demand is supplied chiefly from NAGASAKI, what business is done here being confined more or less to certain makes and chops. The River trade has not recovered its wonted activity yet, and communication with the Szechuen markets is still very slow.

With a better enquiry from NEWCHWANG there has been rather more movement in the *Indian Yarn* market and a slight recovery is noticeable in the prices for No. 10s., but the other counts are weak and lower. A further large supply is expected by the s.s. *Brindisi* next week.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Even the small scale on which business has been conducted in these makes for the last few weeks has not been kept up during the interval, the transactions reported from first hands being quite insignificant. As far as I can learn the only sales are—*Single Feather* at Tls. 1.40, *Red Joss* at Tls. 1.54, *Red Pagoda* at Tls. 1.61½ and *Blue Dragon* at Tls. 1.72½, the quantities being very moderate. Auction chops are firmer, particularly the commoner qualities, and with the small quantities now being offered prices should continue to improve.

Light Weights.—The lower weights are dropping almost completely out of the auctions now, none being sold this week again. This no doubt has a strengthening effect on the market and has enabled 5,000 pieces *Blue Dog* to be placed at Tls. 0.79. Auction sales continue of the 7-lb makes and the commoner qualities show an improvement in prices.

Heavy Weights.—No transactions from first hands are mentioned privately, though judging by the Auctions there is a better feeling in the market. The stock here continues excessive, which doubtless deters the dealers from indenting for next season.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—Quite a considerable business has been done in these during the last week or two for the Spring trade, the demand covering all grades, but of course all particulars are withheld. The few spot sales include *Two Boy* chop at Tls. 2.44, and *Boy AAA* at Tls. 2.49.

White Shirtings.—A welcome improvement has taken place in the demand for these this week, the sales from stock and for near arrival amounting to nearly 20,000 pieces, as follows:—*Blue Stag* 64-reed at Tls. 1.80 and in 72-reeds and finer makes—*Red Unicorn* Tls. 1.70, *Evo* No. 3 Tls. 1.77½, *Bat* and *Stag* Tls. 1.78½, *Blue Cock* Tls. 1.83, *Evo X* 7 Tls. 2.22 and *MMM* Tls. 2.26 and *Man and Tiger* Tls. 2.60. The market is certainly firmer and prices continue to improve at auction. A few Indents have been found practicable, chiefly in common 64-reeds, as for instance *Mazappa* and *Flower Basket* at Tls. 1.37.

T-Cloths.—The only private business published is small sales of 7-lbs. *Silver Dragon* at Tls. 1.27½ and 8-lbs. *Nine Tiger* at Tls. 1.80. The market is quiet but steady and prices are better at auction. In *Indian* makes sales are reported of 1,000 pieces 7-lbs. *Red Dragon* at Tls. 1.10 and 8,650 pieces 6-lbs. *ditto* at 0.99½.

Jeans and Drills.—Nothing to report.

Sheetings.—*English.*—It is strange how completely these goods have dropped out of favour, another week passing without any business being reported—barring a few *Cock* chop at Tls. 2.17, but this is probably a resale.

American.—The only transactions published are 2,000 pieces *Phanix E* at Tls. 2.37½ and 4,000 pieces *Augusta Crescent* at Tls. 2.38, the market being very quiet and no enquiry for the standard chops.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—No business has been reported.

Indian.—A better enquiry for Newchwang has caused more activity in our market and a larger business has to be reported than for some weeks past. A slight recovery is noticeable in the prices for No. 10s., but 16s. and 20s. are lower, especially the latter, which feel the heavy stock. Sales amount to 3,132 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s., 1,339 bales—*Beg Mahomed Tls. 44, Coimbatore Tls. 44½, Union Vithaldas Tls. 46, E. D. Sassoon's Bullock Tls. 46½, Alliance Tls. 46½, India Manufacturing Tls. 46½/47, Union Tls. 46½/47, Western India Tls. 47, Lakmidass Tls. 47/47½, Mazagon, and Motilall Tls. 47½, Imperial and James Greaves Tls. 48/48½, Connaught Tls. 48½/48½, M. Petit Tls. 48½, Howard Tls. 48½/48½, Tea Carrier Tls. 48½/49 and Currimbhoy Tls. 49½.*

No. 16s. 938 bales—*Hongkong Mill Tls. 50½, China Mill, Lakmidass and Coimbatore Tls. 51, Oriental Colaba Tls. 51½, Jubilee, Mazagon and Western India Tls. 51½, E. D. Sassoon's Dragon, Currimbhoy and Bombay Cotton Tls. 52 and Framjee Petit Tls. 52½.*

No. 20s., 865 bales—*Union and Beg Mahomed Tls. 50½, Mahaluzmee Tls. 51, Dhun and Queen Tls. 51½, Bombay United Tls. 51½, Ripon Mule Tls. 51½, Wadia Tls. 52, Motilall Tls. 52½, Imperial Tls. 52½, James Greaves Tls. 53, Howard Tls. 54/53½, Connaught and Tea Carrier Tls. 54.*

Fancy Goods.—Very little of interest has transpired this week, though it is reported that a good indent business has been passing in miscellaneous descriptions. There is still a brisk enquiry for *Cotton Flannels* and further orders have been booked at advancing prices, *Blue Lion* chop being settled first at Tls. 2.65 and afterwards at Tls. 2.70. It is said that the local demand for these is improving rapidly. *Velvets* continue firm and sales of *Flag and Lion* are reported again at Tls. 0.13½.

Woollens.—The market, as reflected by the Auctions, continues very firm for *Camlets*, prices still advancing, the quantity on offer being very moderate. The dealers are not sufficiently confident of the maintenance of present quotations, however, to induce them to enter into any indent business. *Long Ells* are steady, at the moment, but the high prices here has attracted a large supply from Hongkong, one steamer bringing over 7,000 pieces, and they will most likely make their presence felt shortly. *Lastings* are firm and going off well, the stock being very moderate now. *Spanish Stripes* are rather easier this week, the demand being very fitful. There is a fair enquiry for *Russian Cloth* still and further sales of *Nie-kie House* chop are reported at Tls. 16.00.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report of 23rd September:—Very little has transpired since issue of last report that would point to any change in the aspect of the Import markets. There remains a dragging tendency, with but little fluctuation.

LEAD.—Is somewhat firmer. A small parcel L.B. fetched Tls. 3.74 at auction, and natives who are the only holders of "spot" are asking higher rates.

RAILROAD AND BAR IRON.—Nothing worth recording has occurred since last mail. Quotations are nominally unchanged.

IRON WIRE.—No change.

OLD IRON.—Privately there has been very little doing. Auction sales are:—970 piculs Round Iron at Tls. 1.49 to Tls. 1.53½, 230 piculs Boiler Plates at Tls. 1.20, 517 piculs Boiler Tubes at Tls. 0.71 to Tls. 0.94, 800 piculs Scrap at Tls. 1.09, 230 piculs Scrap at Tls. 1.59, 450 piculs Cable Wire at Tls. 1.89 to Tls. 1.90.

TIN PLATES AND STEEL.—Are fairly steady at quotations.

SPELTER.—No sales on record.

STRAITS TIN.—Is selling in a moderate way at quotations.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATING.—Small sales of "spot" are making at quotations, but there is nothing doing in forward cargo. Some 80 piculs Old Copper Wire were sold at Tls. 13.10.

TIN BASINS.—50 cases are reported done at Tls. 22.50.

MATCHES.—Some 800 cases Sulphur arrived under contract at Tls. 14. Sales of Viennas are not on record.

WINDOW GLASS.—The market is firmer, and goods arriving meet with a ready sale.

NEEDLES.—Have not received any attention during the week.

DYES AND COLORS.—Continue dull and inactive.

BUTTONS.—Sales are.—35 cases, No. 2/4, deep cut, at Tls. 44 to Tls. 45, and 10 cases, No. 5/6, at Tls. 36.50.

STEARIN CANDLES.—500 boxes, 9 oz., found a buyer at Tls. 1.50. Scarlet have been sold at auction at Tls. 1.57.

LLAMA BRAID.—Auctions sales are.—23 cases, 25 and 29, Black, at 19½ to 21½ cands.; 8 cases assorted, 45, at 33 to 37½ cands.; 2 cases assorted, 45, at 38½ cands.; and privately, 10 cases Black, same number, at 34 cands., and 10 cases assorted, 105, at Tls. 1.10.

Kerosene Oil.—Has been very lively during the week, and prices among natives have advanced to Tls. 1.18½ for Devos's and Tls. 1.15 for Russian. Foreign holders of Devos's are asking Tls. 1.20.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) Tls. 410, (old) 410/430; Patna (new) Tls. 445; Benares (new) Tls. 452.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular of 22nd September:—According to telegrams to 20th current, the London market was "Strong, Red Pagoda 13/., Blue Elephant 12/3, Gold Kilin 10/3."

RAW SILK.—We closed last mail with many buyers, and few sellers of Gold Lion class at Tls. 350, and during the week a considerable business has resulted at an advance of Tls. 5 on that quotation, we close strong at Tls. 377½ for 4½ Tsatlees and Tls. 357½ for No. 5. Gold Kilins are quoted Tls. 335 a 337½, but no business has transpired over Tls. 332½.

Silk is arriving in very moderate quantities from the interior, although we are now at a price which would appear likely to tempt holders to sell freely, and native speculators to re-sell their purchases. Fine Tsatlees are very scarce, and are mostly bought up by Filature makers.

TSATLEES.—About 1,000 bales have changed hands at quotations given below, closing prices being on a basis of Tls. 377½ for Large Elephant Sutefoong (4½ grade.)

HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—Have attracted some attention, and 100 bales have been settled.

TAYSAMMS.—Have been freely dealt in, and settlements aggregate fully 600 bales. A large line of Gold Lily Flower Kahings changed hands at quotations, and there is a better enquiry for 9/12 Moss and Skeins.

YELLOW SILKS.—300 bales settled at rather higher prices.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns, September 15th to 21st, 1,500 bales White and 600 piculs Yellow and Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—Business has been restricted by the want of good to best grades. Extra No. 1 Croisé is almost unobtainable, and market Filatures ordinary reel command Tls. 500 a 505 for the No. 1.

WILD SILKS.—Some Tusnah Filatures have been settled at Tls. 182½, and some low raws at Tls. 75 to 95, according to quality. Stocks are almost nil.

WASTE SILKS.—The market has been cleared of Curlies 1, 2 and 3, and the stock of Frisonnets is reduced to a very small compass. Settlements for the week aggregate 1,500 piculs.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—No business.

P.S.—At the close 40 bales of Gold Elephant are reported settled at Tls. 382½ = 12/9, Fcs. 35.50.

Purchases include:—**TSATLEES.**—Blue Elephant at Tls. 395, Yellow Elephant at Tls. 365, Mountain 3 at Tls. 375, 4 at Tls. 355, Gold Elephant at Tls. 375 to 377½, Gold Lion at Tls. 355, Bird—Chun-ling at Tls. 375, Large Elephant at Tls. 375, Dollars S.S.S. at Tls. 345, S.S.S.S. at Tls. 335, Stork—Footing at Tls. 335, Cheang-ling at Tls. 320, Gold Killing at Tls. 332½, Chay Killing at Tls. 300, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 327½. **HANGCHOW TSATLEES.**—Lanhook at Tls. 310, Lanping at Tls. 295, Blue Horse I at Tls. 307½, Blue Lion I at Tls. 303½. **TAYSAMM.**—White Kahing Gold Lily Flower Extra I at Tls. 372½, No. I at Tls. 347½, No. II at Tls. 337½, No. III at Tls. 295, No. IV at Tls. 250, Gold Lion Extra I at Tls. 325, Green Kahing Tsu-ku-yuen Fung-ling at Tls. 352½, Green Kahins Ye Van-chong Chaying at Tls. 325, Green Kahing M at Tls. 300, 9/12 Moss Gold Butterfly at Tls. 315, 9/12 Moss Single Butterfly at Tls. 295, 9/12 Moss Double Butterfly I at Tls. 275, 9/12 Moss Market Chop at Tls. 210 to Tls. 215. **SKEINS.**—Two Man 3 at Tls. 245, Luck, Twins 3 at Tls. 245, Market Chop at Tls. 220. **YELLOW SILKS.**—Shantung at Tls. 275 to Tls. 280, Mienchew at Tls. 250 to Tls. 255, Meeung at Tls. 232½, Fooyung at Tls. 205 to Tls. 210, Wongyi at Tls. 210, Wongchow at Tls. 177½, Szechong at Tls. 172½. **FILATURE.**—Woo-san-dong, Croisé No. 1 at Tls. 530, May-hen-yue's Haineen Croisé Ex. I at Tls. 500, Cat and Bee Tsatlee, Cock and Centepede, Ordinary reel 1 and 2 at Tls. 505 and Tls. 495. **RE-REELS.**—Market 4 at Tls. 337½.

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Settlements for this mail + ...	about 2,500	900	1,700	4,000	1,500	1,500 bales.
for the season†	37,000	23,400	19,200	34,000	17,500	24,500 "
Stocks§	10,000	17,500	14,300	12,000	13,000	16,500 "
Total Arrivals§	47,000	40,900	33,500	46,000	30,500	41,000 "

+ Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this Market and forward contracts.

§ Including old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	1,441	25,214	26,655	1,519	1,121	600	29,895 bales.
" Yellow "	...	1,869	1,869	...	661	156	2,686 "
" Wild "	5	1,228	1,223	97	...	47	1,367 "
	1,446	28,301	29,747	1,616	1,782	803	33,948 "
Against in 1891-92.....	2,887	15,663	18,550	1,282	1,729	577	22,138 "
" 1890-91.....	1,866	13,295	15,161	741	942	485	17,329 "
Export Waste Silk	2,017	7,688	9,705	...	417	...	10,122 piculs.
" Cocoons	246	1,001	1,247	69	...	15	1,331 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.
Also 146 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

Tea.—Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co. report:—BLACK.—The demand mentioned last week has become more marked and business is restricted by the want of suitable supplies. The few settlements in Teas above Taels 12 may indicate a better feeling in home markets, but they are not large enough to be the outcome of any improved demand in either England or America. It is difficult to estimate the advance in prices of common to good common, as quotations will not show it. Sales have been made in London of Teas at 5½d. a lb., which are at least 2d. a lb. better quality than could now be bought to lay down at that price.

Settlements reported during the week are:—

Oopacks	2,556 ½-chests at Tls. 11.25 to Tls. 16.00
Oonams	4,654 " at Tls. 10.50 to Tls. 12.75
Ningchows	2,395 " at Tls. 11.50 to Tls. 16.00
Keemuns	607 " at Tls. 14.00 to Tls. 16.50
Hohows	208 " at Tls. 12.00

10,420 ½-chests.

STOCK.—32,000 ½-chests against 39,000 ½-chests at same time last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Pingsueys.—There is no change to report in these descriptions. Supplies are still kept back, but well founded rumours are afloat that some of the Tea-men in the Pingsuey districts are getting restive. It does seem monstrous that five broker honghs by combining can prevent Teas already prepared for foreign use from coming forward to the only export market. It has benefitted the few foreign firms and native brokers who had shipped Teas to America before the combination stopped the natural supplies, but it is an injustice to the native owner, who is left with stocks of unsaleable Tea on his hands in the country, and it prevents those foreign buyers who had not already bought from taking an interest in the article and from executing orders.

COUNTRY TEAS.—This market is quieter, and although no quotable decline has yet taken place Tea-men are easier to treat with, and are asking for offers to be repeated which they had previously refused. Some of the choice liquoring Teas are more "scraggy" looking even than the first chops, and it is rarely that a season passes with so few presentable looking chops on offer.

Total arrivals of Green Tea to date are 219,499 ½-chests against 243,660 ½-chests to same date last year, the decrease being almost entirely in Pingsueys.

Settlements reported the week are:—

Pingsuey	4,364 ½-chests.	Tls. 17.00 to 25.25	Stock.....	16,260 ½-chests.
Moyune	4,043 "	" 21.75 to 25.50	"	"
Tienkai	4,419 "	" 21.00 to 35.50	"	13,780 "
Fychow	683 "	" 16.00 to 17.50	"	"
Local packed	nil.	"	"	267 "
	13,509 ½-chests.			30,307 ½-chests.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black.	Green.
From commencement of season to date, 1892	20,297,977 lbs.	2,972,118 lbs.
do. 1891	22,179,127 lbs.	3,120,629 lbs.
Decrease present season	1,881,150 lbs.	148,511 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black.	Green.
From commencement of season to date, 1892	5,476,537 lbs.	7,760,019 lbs.
do. 1891	3,351,744 lbs.	7,926,138 lbs.
Increase present season	2,124,793 lbs.	.....
Decrease do. ....	.....	166,119 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.

	Black.	Green Tea.
From commencement of season to date, 1892	1,592,467 lbs.	do.
do. 1891	1,649,931 lbs.	do.
Decrease present season	57,464 lbs.	

From Hankow Tea Statistics of 12th September:—Business reported since the 29th ult., is as under:—

	1892.	1891.
Settlements.....	2,081 ½-chests.	5,939 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on native account ...	3,600 "	nil. "

Consisting of the following teas, cost in London being calculated at 4/- per tael Exchange, and 45/- per ton Freight, direct hence:—

	½-chests.	per picul.	per lb.
Oopacks	705 at Tls. 8.00 a	8.60	0/5½ a 0/5½
Oonams	273 at " 9.00 a	...	0/5½ a ...
Oonfaas	853 at " 8.25 a	9.00	0/5½ a 0/5½
Seang-tams	250 at " 7.00 a	...	0/5 a ...

The following are Statistics at date compared with corresponding circular last season, viz.

	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.
HANKOW TEA.	½-chests.	½-chests.	KIUKIANG TEA.	½-chests.	½-chests.
Settlements.....	507,747	552,780	Settlements	214,665	314,104
Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	51,323	51,400	Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	12,146	875
Stock	17,700	36,480	Stock	5,229	6,126
Arrivals	576,770	640,660	Arrivals	232,040	321,105

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular last year is as under :—

	1892.	1891.
For London and America	309,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	268,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
„ Russia	413,412 „	598,888 „
	722,412 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	866,888 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.

Comparative quotations are as under :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.	per picul.
Oopacks	Tls. 8.00 a 8.60	6.75 a ..	none.	
Oonams	9.00 a ..	7.70 a 10.25	6.40 a 8.00	„
Oanfaas	8.25 a 9.00	7.50 a 9.75	none.	„
Seang-tams	7.00 a ..	7.00 a ..	none.	„

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season	1892 x 93	1891 x 92	1890 x 91	1889 x 90	Re-exports.
	38,657,000 lbs.	40,359,580 „	40,661,513 „	45,469,521 „	15,478,400 lbs.
					22,174,430 „
					22,432,625 „
					20,626,465 „

The following are the departures for London :—

As per last Report in 4 steamers	9,974,859 lbs.
Against in 5 steamers last year	10,417,804 lbs.

Departures for Odessa :—

As per last Report in 6 steamers	15,423,703 lbs.
Against in 8 steamers last year	24,808,852 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—Unchanged to London 45/- for tea 42/6 for general cargo per 40 cubic feet.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under :—

	1892.	1891.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	3/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 4 months' sight	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. 6 do.	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	23%	3%
3 days' sight, private	31%	31%
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	29%	29%

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 3s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Banks Bills, demand, 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; 6 months' sight, 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 4.82 ; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 4.92, 6 months' sight, 4.95. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.97. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount ; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 311 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 312. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, Tls. 252.50. Silver Bars, Tls. 111.00. Mexican dollars, Tls. 73.675. Carolus dollars, Tls. 89.00. Copper Cash, 1,400. Chinese Interest, mace 1.50. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Circular.)

Sept.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	N. Yk.	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s.	Docty.	KONG.	HAMA.	Rupees.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.	4 m/s.		T/T	T/T
17th.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.90/4.93	4.91/4.94	3.96	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
19th.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.91/4.94	4.91/4.94	3.96	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.92/4.95	4.92/4.95	3.97	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
21st.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.92/4.95	4.92/4.95	3.97	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
22nd.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.92/4.95	4.92/4.95	3.97	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
23rd.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.92/4.95	4.92/4.95	3.97	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 22nd September, 1892, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.			For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.		
Grey Shirtings.....	13,920	pcs.	against	13,920	pcs.	and	14,895	pcs.	Velvets .....	.....	pcs.	against	.....	pcs.	and	.....	pcs.
White Shirtings	4,240	„	„	4,240	„	„	6,383	„	Velveteens .....	.....	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
T-Cloths	3,945	„	„	3,945	„	„	5,685	„	Cotton Yarn .....	.....	bales	„	„	„	„	„	bis.
Drills, English.....	„	„	„	„	„	„	180	„	Camlets	1,040	pcs.	„	1,040	„	„	„	920 pcs.
Jeans, „	„	„	„	„	„	„	150	„	Long Ells	200	„	„	200	„	„	„	700 „
Sheetings, English	240	„	„	240	„	„	500	„	Lastings	800	„	„	800	„	„	„	500 „
Turkey Reds	115	„	„	115	„	„	„	„	Spanish Stripes.....	780	„	„	789	„	„	„	978 „

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kee, 17th instant—

White Shirtings.—50 pieces ; *Blue Cock* £1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At Ta-koo, 20th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—770 pieces ; *Steamer* £10 $\frac{1}{2}$ /10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

8.4-lbs.—4,020 pieces ; *Blue Eagle* £1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ /09, *Man and Horse* £1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Steamer* £1.38/38 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue Dragon* £1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$ /55,

10-lbs.—200 pieces ; *Blue Dragon* £1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ /86 $\frac{1}{2}$.

11-lbs.—300 pieces ; *Steamer* £1.95, *Blue Dragon* £2.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ /26.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,275 pieces; *Blue Eagle* \$0.98½/98½, *Steamer* \$1.27½/28½, *Silver Dragon* \$1.40½/40½.

7.4-lbs.—450 pieces; *Gold* No. 3 \$1.48½, do. No. 2 \$1.55, do. No. 1 \$1.61.

8-lbs.—900 pieces; *Steamer* \$1.42½, *Silver Dragon* \$1.61½/62½.

8.4-lbs.—420 pieces; *Gold* No. 3 \$1.68½, do. No. 2 \$1.73½/73½, do. No. 1 \$1.84½/85.

At *E-wo*, 21st instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Blue Bell* \$1.67, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* \$1.72, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* \$1.84½/85.
10-lbs.—500 pieces; *Red Crab* \$1.79½, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* \$2.10½.

White Shirtings.—*Fine*.—30 pieces; *Woman* \$2.35 and *Irishes* 50 pieces *Lion and Stork* \$3.64

Turkey Red.—115 pieces; *Gold Lion* 3.10-lbs. Tls. 1.26.

Cotton Prints.—*Assorted*.—180 pieces; *Green Dragon* \$0.98½/1.04.

At *Yuen-fong*, 22nd instant—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,200 pieces; *Blue Britannia* \$1.12/12½, *Blue 4 Sister* \$1.19½/20, *Blue 3-Students* \$1.35½/35½.

8.4-lbs.—3,350 pieces; *Two Man* \$1.21½/22, *House* \$1.22½, *Blue Britannia* \$1.37, *Red Saint Child* \$1.53½/54, *Blue Fish Man* \$1.62½, *Red 3 Students* \$1.49/49½, *Five Brothers* \$1.64½/65.

10-lbs.—850 pieces; *Red Britannia* \$1.82½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* \$1.88½, *Red 4-Sisters AAA* \$1.98½/99.

10.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Gold Britannia* \$2.10.

11-lbs.—600 pieces; *Painted 3-Students* \$2.10/11½.

12-lbs.—480 pieces; *Nine Lion* \$2.11½ and *Soldier* \$2.21½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 1,850 pieces; *House bright* \$1.37½/38, do. dull \$1.36½, *Blue Double Lighthouse bright* \$1.39½, dull \$1.38½, *Black Gold 3 Students* \$1.66½.

72-reed.—2,160 pieces; *Red 2 Sister* \$1.78, *Red Double Lighthouse bright* \$1.81½/81½, do. dull \$1.85/85½, *Red Gold Star bright* \$2.04½/05, dull \$2.07/07½ and *Red 5 Star Bright* \$2.25½/26, do. dull \$2.22½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—450 pieces; *Red Dog* \$1.19½, *Blue Lion* \$1.19½, *Red 3 Students* \$1.30½.

8-lbs.—450 pieces; *Blue Lion* \$1.35, *Painted 3 Students* \$1.66½.

Sheetings.—*English*.—14-lbs.—240 pieces; *Lion-on-Cloud* \$2.16, *Nine Lion* \$2.21.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G., p.p.	10.45/47½	11.22½/27½	11.32½/35	11.55	11.42½/47½	...	...	...	...	12.20	10.32½	10.67½	
Sales, pcs.	110	50	60	10	20	...	...	...	...	10	10	10*	280
Ship, G.G.M., p.p.	10.50/52½	11.27½	11.37½/40	...	...	...	...	...	10.72½	...	...	10.65	
Sales, pcs.	40	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10*	100
9 Old Man, S.S.H., p.p.	10.20	10.95/97½	11.32½/35	...	11.17½	...	...	...	...	...	10.25/27½	10.40/42½	
Sales, pcs.	100	60	60	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	20*	270
Goose, C.P.H., p.p.	10.15/16	...	11.09	11.04/06	9.95	9.50	...	...	...	11.00	10.20	...	
Sales, pcs.	50	...	20	30*	10*	10*	...	...	...	20	10	...	150
Fish, P.P.P., p.p.	9.93/95	10.94/95	11.12	11.07	11.07	9.50	...	...	...	11.04	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	40	30	20*	10.34*	10*	...	...	...	10	...	...	200
Double Cock, p.p.	10.07½	...	...	10.95	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	10	...	...	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3 Dogs p.p.	...	...	...	...	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.15	
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10*	20
Long Ells.													
Horse Head, HDB, p.p.	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tiger, C.P.H., p.p.	4.51/52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.H., p.p.	...	...	8.82½	...	...	...	...	...	8.77½/80	...	...	8.77½/40	
Sales, pcs.	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	40*	400
9 Old Man, p.p. F.F.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.50	...	...	7.97½	
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	20*	300
Tiger, C.P.H., p.p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.63/65	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia, T.T.B. p.yd.	0.48/48½	0.46	0.45½	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	0.49	0.48	
Sales, pcs.	30	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	12	66
9 Old Man, P.P.R. p.yd.	0.41½/41½	0.38	0.44	0.40½	...	...	...	...	0.39½	...	0.43½	...	
Sales, pcs.	24	6	12	6*	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	60
Elephant, p.yd.	...	...	0.44/44.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Peacock, p.yd.	0.41½/41.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fish, P.P., p.yd.	0.41½	0.38½	0.43½	0.39½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	12	6	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
H.H., p.yd.	0.47½	0.42	0.52½/53½	0.48	0.46½	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.48½	...	
Sales, pcs.	72	12	36	6*	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	144
Dragon, H.G.H., p.yd.	0.42½	0.40½	0.44½	0.41½	0.41½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	6	6	6*	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sea Horse, B.T.I. p.yd.	0.42 55/42.65	0.39 7	0.43.45/43½	0.40.3	0.42	0.43.8	...	...	0.41.45	...	...	0.44.15	
Sales, pcs.	120	12	24	40.5	12	12	...	...	0.41.55	...	...	36*	240
Buffalo, p.yd.	0.41	...	0.42½	12*	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	0.42.95	
Sales, pcs.	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	24
Pig Head, p.yd.	0.40.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Reeche, p.yd.	0.40/40.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 21st September, 1892, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 215 to 220, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	1,675	...	9,404	765	920	20,314	500	18,399	840	1,550	1,000	...	...	...	500	10,000	1,110
T-Cloths, 32-in.	375	420	1,790	100	210	1,550	950	4,680	...	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	7,955
" 36-in.	500	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	199
White Shirtings	660	50	1,360	198	650	5,520	700	10,641	800	180	118	...	...	...	...	3,700	780
Drills, English & Dutch ..	280	75	1,385	375	254	885	120	300	...	180	...	150	...	...	75	180	3,203
" American	465	15	735	105	45	1,095	300	3,400	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Jeans, English & Dutch ..	120	...	150	...	20	360	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
" American	...	...	80	...	20	...	100	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Sheetings, English	260	...	500	280	360	900	100	1,000	1,600	60	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,160
" American	400	...	140	...	20	...	3,400	20,235	8,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Dyed Shirtings.....	40	...	1,666	...	30	1,087	440	837	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	100	110
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Dyed ..	...	50	90	...	50	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Chintzes	...	...	164	...	...	236	30	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	30
Printed T-Cloths	60	...	2,210	66	250	1,597	...	2,447	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	450	230
Printed Twills	20	...	144	84	...	796	...	1,280	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	60
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	150	...	951	275	661	310	375	1,150	...	150	1,260	...	...	...	...	200	50
Velvets	...	30	...	60	80	270	...	...	40	...	168	252	...	...	...	90	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	1,200	200	900	1,100	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	840
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	400
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	261	3	1,029	198	639	2,829	318	1,206	327	9	300	...	...	...	...	150	...
" English	...	...	9	...	24	324	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen. Pcs.	60	30	246	30	132	192	6	88	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cotton	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	120	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	12	...	48	28	94	322	10	6	10	...	50	...	...	...	...	60	72
Camlets	10	20	...	60	100	700	...	30	...	210	10	...	...	...	...	140	...
Long Ells	...	20	100	220	120	1,080	...	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	20
Lastings	20	...	40	70	180	1,220	...	90	180	20	...	...	...	...	...	240	20
Italian Cloth	60	...	420	50	50	470	...	...	300	60	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians ..	80	...	2,170	320	250	2,012	80	768	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Figured Orleans	50	60	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Cotton Flannels	100	...	520	110	320	570	40	360	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	20
Lead in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,119	...	761	134	301	757	231	969	374	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American ...Cas.	2,810	...	6,500	3,000	4,707	11,100	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,550
" Russian	1,400	...	1,200	100	...	400	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS
ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.

GOODS.	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1892.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1892.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 22nd September, 1891
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	66,977	4,836,106	4,667,554	156,210	4,907,291	4,256,392	1,411,671	1,263,952
T-Cloths, 32-in.	24,720	1,033,708	1,043,738	28,841	1,103,768	996,314	307,333	275,867
" 36-in.	3,559	220,506	238,313	6,386	259,742	250,920	96,138	31,481
White Shirtings	25,357	1,461,248	1,545,371	49,259	1,393,539	1,695,901	579,490	578,270
Drills, English & Dutch ..	7,462	179,096	242,150	6,150	132,286	65,024	43,191	112,164
" American	8,260	466,704	594,225	1,125	480,522	740,965	83,347	166,055
Jeans, English & Dutch ..	990	125,847	111,386	2,130	111,738	140,549	48,894	70,883
" American	3,080	15,950	16,440	...	18,000	14,000	3,890	6,820
Sheetings, English	6,620	615,487	682,613	19,697	624,627	709,462	197,499	171,056
" American	33,320	1,053,374	1,224,845	9,030	1,144,840	1,647,980	426,040	386,625
Dyed Shirtings.....	4,470	194,671	142,671	3,760	170,981	111,832	28,534	18,675
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh.	...	1,572	2,115	200	1,923	2,141	...	2,303
" " Dyed ..	330	24,431	28,350	956	17,466	23,661	3,343	4,923
Chintzes	860	44,577	50,853	2,065	60,462	47,559	28,468	10,537
Printed T-Cloths	7,420	397,786	331,041	10,731	423,160	306,090	223,638	173,758
Printed Twills	2,804	96,982	84,939	5,116	148,333	54,035	57,810	29,125
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	5,532	348,079	328,772	13,505	318,397	562,750	354,612	305,960
Velvets	990	25,783	25,428	1,140	30,247	20,824	10,191	3,903
Velveteens	186	9,891	8,959	168	8,222	8,146	2,055	2,416
Handkerchiefs	7,240	308,306	313,473	16,784	403,902	263,606	166,104	141,769
Muslins	700	170,383	205,469	598	189,805	242,021	46,331	56,634
Lenos & Balzarines	100	92,349	63,970	...	81,670	57,124	18,874	16,640
Cotton Yarn, Indian	7,269	541,875	387,434	2,316	493,805	456,149	53,256	387,434
" English	408	26,612	32,119	147	15,275	27,517	11,442	20,656
Spanish Stripes, Woollen. ...	910	26,626	30,702	816	37,864	33,946	8,811	6,805
" Cotton	206	17,525	15,104	120	20,281	10,260	5,765	1,036
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	712	17,752	15,687	2,072	29,519	15,809	16,293	9,414
Camlets	1,280	49,579	69,499	520	41,369	65,418	8,577	15,812
Long Ells	1,720	48,769	59,542	8,570	51,880	63,782	12,872	19,925
Lastings	2,080	89,587	131,753	960	86,286	147,066	13,776	34,418
Italian Cloth	1,610	51,795	...	3,258	55,970	...	23,447	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians ..	6,410	421,195	450,393	15,765	499,991	438,507	215,735	164,374
Lustres, Plain	120	1,760	3,215	...	1,098	250	700	?
Figured Orleans	590	16,751	17,734	...	9,637	9,221	7,458	7,229
Cotton Flannels	2,650	33,580	22,418	1,105	17,822	24,812	35,836	27,413
Lead in Pigs	269	67,388	75,204	...	92,607	55,414	35,195	18,518
Iron—Nail Rod	4,717	131,761	148,379	1,258	150,469	274,273	125,624	145,221
Kerosine Oil, American ...Cas.	39,167	777,883	1,129,379	124,579	1,238,044	1,895,528	1,079,323	1,027,092
" Russian	9,600	257,400	565,839	...	309,515	608,190	183,918	264,805

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Sydney, Thisbe, Malacca, Glenartney, Rosetta, Empress of Japan and Nanking.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Palmurus, Ghazee, Bayern, Achilles, Moyne and Melbourne, additions ex Glenogle, Angers and Strathdee.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 23rd September, 1892.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—There are buyers at 90 per cent. premium and exchange 73. In the absence of sellers, no business is reported. *Bank of China.*—Shares have changed hands at Tls. 2.65. There are sellers at that rate, and buyers at Tls. 2.50.

SHIPPING.—*Taku Tug and Lighter* shares have been placed at T. Tls. 58.

DOCKS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* changed hands at Tls. 140.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*China Traders* have been placed at \$61, *North-Chinas* at Tls. 240 and 250, and *Cantons* at \$106 with exchange 72.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* are wanted at \$250, *Chinas* have been placed at \$86, and *Straits* at \$15.

MINING.—The week's business has been confined to *Sheridans*, which were sold at Tls. 35 on the 16th. The market then weakened, and shares were sold at Tls. 30 and 32.50. There is a sale reported to-day at Tls. 35.

CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai* shares are wanted at Tls. 202½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business has been done in *Shanghai Waterworks* shares at Tls. 165, and a large lot of *Shanghai Land Investment* shares was sold at Tls. 23. Shares have since been placed at Tls. 23.50.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Closing.	Taels.
<i>Banks.</i>										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$3,300,000.00	\$70,807.90	30 June 92	*£1	22 Aug 92	90 pm.	173.37
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ld	199,875	£10	£1	£223,629.13.7	£3,020.16.9	31 Dec 91	+0.49	4 Mar 92	.....	2.65
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1½	£1½	.....	.....	.....	+£35.23	14 Feb 91	£18.0.0	.....
National Bank of China, Ld. A	19,970	£10	£6	\$2,052.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. B	29,955	£10	£6		.....	30 June 92	None.	.....	\$25.26	18.44
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$200	146.00
<i>Shipping.</i>										
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£3,000	£1,045.67	31 Dec 91	*£2	18 June 92	.....	85.50
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£2,437.1.1	31 Dec 91	+2½	7 July 92	.....	21.00
Shanghai Shipping Co. ...	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£566.77	30 June 92	*3	1 Mar 92	.....	500.00
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	20,000	£10	£10	£85,000.00	£2,384.17.5	31 Dec 90	*2½	14 Sept 91	{	{
Do. ord. do.	10,000	£10	£5							
Do. do. do.	10,000	£10	£3½							
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	8,600	T. £50	T. £50	£24,000.00	£20,054.71	31 Dec 91	*3½	15 July 92	T. £58.00	60.61
H'kong, U'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$619,000.00	\$5,257.46	30 June 92	*4	29 July 92	\$28.50	20.80
<i>Docks.</i>										
Shanghai Dock Co. ...	440	£500	£500	£20,000.00	£395.45	30 June 92	*£12	4 July 92	.....	420.00
Boyd & Co., Ld., Founders' ...	200	£100	£100	£41,000.00	£5,302.57	.....	+£12	28 June 92	{	{
Boyd & Co., Ld.	7,800	£100	£100							
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ld.	7,500	£100	£100							
<i>Gas.</i>										
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£100,000.00	£7,670.22	31 Dec 91	*6	7 July 92	.....	215.00
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>										
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld. ...	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$700,000.00	\$247,418.00	30 April 91	+£4.50	18 Sept 91	\$61.00	44.53
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£200	£50	£200,000.00	£539,857.93	31 Dec 91	£14.73	26 April 92	.....	250.00
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$800,000.00	\$413,905.92	30 June 91	+6.50	11 Oct 91	\$88.00	64.24
Yantsze Insurance Ass'n, Ld.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$340,000.00	\$64,555.65	31 Dec 91	+86	10 Mar 90	.....	80.00
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$550,000.00	\$511,107.00	30 Sept 91	\$5	1 Jan 92	\$104.55	76.32
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$35,000.00	\$364,722.32	31 Dec 91	+5	15 July 92	\$10.50	7.67
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,060,000	\$308,333.00	31 Dec 91	+£18	15 Mar 92	\$255.00	186.15
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$779,000.00	\$185,298.47	31 Dec 91	+86	8 Mar 92	\$86.00	62.78
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$70,000.00	\$152,968.87	31 Dec 91	+5	29 Mar 92	\$15.00	10.95
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld. ...	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$126,852.17	31 Dec 91	+£0.70	26 April 90	\$8.00	5.84
<i>Wharves.</i>										
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ...	2,867	£100	£100	£89,089.75	£2,403.85	31 Dec 91	*£6.00	10 Aug 92	.....	284.00
Birt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co.	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct 91	*3½	29 Nov 91	.....	37.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ld	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$15,459.84	31 Dec 91	*\$1.50	15 Aug 92	\$44.00	32.12
<i>Mining.</i>										
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ld.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Smuggler Union Mining Co.	50,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal.
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.	115,000	\$5	\$2	.....	\$95,449.49	30 June 91	None.	.....	{	{
Do. do.	25,000	\$5	\$5							
New Imuris Mines, Ld.	200,000	£1	£0.17.6							
Belmont Consolidated Min. Co.	3,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$0.90	0.66
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>										
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£30,300.65	£3,196.23	31 Dec 91	*4	1 Aug 92	.....	202.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£8,000.00	£1,730.29	31 Dec 91	*2½	1 Aug 92	.....	70.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	£20	£20	£21,192.05	£266.93	31 Dec 91	*3	28 July 92	.....	165.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	£7,810.42	30 June 92	None.	.....	.....	10.00
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£4,692.42	29 Feb 92	+2	15 May 90	.....	14.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ld.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$3,061.51	31 Dec 91	*\$5	10 Mar 92	\$120.00	87.60
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ld.	477	£100	£100	.....	£790.28	31 Dec 91	+7	15 Mar 92	.....	91.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld.	20,000	£50	£30	£21,354.00	£1,037.79	31 Dec 91	*2	20 July 92	.....	23.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$552.12	31 Dec 91	*\$5	20 April 92	\$100.00	73.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,800	£50	£50	£1,500.00	£2,913.28	31 Dec 91	+2.50	29 Mar 92	.....	50.00
Major Brothers, Ld.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	*£2.50	5 May 92	.....	51.00
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ld.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$17,500.00	\$1,185.77	31 May 91	*6	3 July 91	\$100.00	73.00
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	£147.40	31 Dec 91	None.	.....	\$200.00	146.00
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130.00	94.90
Shanghai-Lankat Tob. Co., Ld.	1,590	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	65.00
Do. Founders'	10	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	400.00
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Ld. ...	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	*3	26 April 92	.....	50.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	1,500	£50	£30	.....	.....	.....	*3	26 April 92	.....	27.00
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	360	£100	£100	£99.83	.....	31 Oct 91	5	6 Jan 90	.....	120.00
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$15,538.47	31 Dec 91	7	9 May 92	\$15.25	11.13

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£25,000.00	£100	7 %	Dec. & June.	nominal.
Do. 1884	£15,000.00	£15,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	.....
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£102,000	£100	7 %	Quarterly	£102(a) £461.89
Lycum Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4 %	7 Jan. '92	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$339,470.02	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$500 (a) £365.00
Do. do. 1886 E	\$767,200.00	\$716,800.00	£250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	 (a) £285.00

* For half year, || For quarter year, + For year. † A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.